FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 113 *10 June 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Further Reaction to U.S. START Moves BB 1
Sofia: No Change [Drumev in Sofia TRUD 8 Jun] BB 1
Prague: No Breakthrough [Stasz] BB 1

BULGARIA

Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Conference Opens C 1
Lyudmila Zhivkova Honored C 1
Mishev Address C 2
USSR's Ryzhkov, Baybakov Arrive 9 June C 5
Toast by Zhivkov During Visit to Turkey C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jun]
Government Commission Food Supply Measures C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Transit to Poland Blocked Until 'End of June' D 1
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 9 June]
World Assembly for Peace Applications Received D 1
Bilak, Cunhal Sign Protocol in Portugal D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 7 June]
Finance Minister on 1982 Economic Performance D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stoph at Scientific Socialism Conference E 1
More GDR Peace Group Supporters Arrested [DPA] E 2
ADN Reports on Kohl's Bundestag Address E 2
FDJ Delegation Refused Visas for UK Visit E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Jun]
State Secretary Beil Continues Paris Talks E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun]
Lange, Swedish CP Delegation on Peace Policy E 3
Margot Honecker Meets SRV Education Delegation E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jun]
Mueckenberger Receives Ethiopian Politican [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun] E 4
Solidarity With African Peoples Demonstrated E 4
Joint Event in Suhl E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 May]
National Front Event E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4/5 Jun]

Youth Delegation Concludes Visit to Syria E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jun]
Food Cooperation Talks Held With Cuba E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun]

ROMANIA

Andrei Meets Iranian President in Tehran H 1
Andrei, Iran's Velayati End Talks H 1
Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation Arrives H 2
PRC Agricultural Bank Delegation Ends Visit H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Delegates' Speeches at UNCTAD Sessions Reported I 1
Lambsdorff 7 June Address [DPA] I 1
Gandhi 8 June Address [Delhi] I 1
Veress 8 June Address [MTI] I 6
9 June Morning Speeches I 7
World Bank President's Speech I 8
USSR Delegate's Speech I 8
Mubarak Speech [Cairo] I 9
Finnish Trade Minister's Speech I 15
Thai Delegate's Speech I 16
Romanian Delegate's Speech [AGERPRES] I 16
GATT Director's Speech I 18
Activities, Meetings of Visiting Officials I 19
Spiljak, Mubarak Begin Talks I 19
Mubarak, UNCTAD Leader [MENA] I 19
Mubarak, PRC, DK Official [Cairo] I 20
Mubarak Leaves for Bucharest [MENA] I 20
Spiljak, Gandhi Talks I 20
Planinc 8 June Toast I 21
Gandhi Response to Toast I 24
Gandhi Addresses SFRY Assembly I 25
Gandhi Meets De Cuellar, Others [Delhi] I 29
Planinc at Gandhi Departure I 30
Planinc, Bangladesh Leader Meet I 30
Planinc Hosts Dinner for Ershad I 31
Mojsov Receives French Minister I 31
Kolisevski, Netherlands' Lubbers Meet I 32
Zarkovic, Iranian Minister I 32
Ckrebic Talks With Manescu I 32
Manescu Meets Delegates [AGERPRES] I 32
Polish, Brazilian Ministers Meet [PAP] I 32
Mojsov Meets Mexican Third World Center Head I 33
Report to Assembly on Kosovo Economic Problems I 33

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. START MOVES

Sofia: No Change

AU080905 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 8 Jun 83

["How Long Are We To Wait?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA) -- Journalist Krasimir Drumev comments today in TRUD on the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. The occasion is a concrete one. These are the rumours circulated in the West that an Andropov-Reagan meeting was forthcoming, and the thawing of ices at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the nuclear weapons in Europe. As the author of such rumours, writes Kasimir Drumev, can be named the special group for coordination of propaganda campaigns in favour of the American nuclear medium-range missiles set up in January of this year by the President of the United States.

What is the truth about the American position at the Geneva talks? The author of the commentary is categorical -- the American position has not budged an inch away from the aim of achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union in both the number of nuclear medium-range weapons and their deployment in immediate proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union. No progress can be expected since the United States is disregarding the basic principle of every military agreement, namely the principle of equality and equal security.

Krasimir Drumev dwells also on the so-called American plans for "limited nuclear war." What is at stake is a nuclear war in Europe with American weapons, but far from the United States. The author describes such plans as illusory, but along with it he stresses on the danger looming behind. "The first nuclear explosion will mark the beginning of the end of mankind" stresses Krasimir Drumev. Precisely because of this fact, the negotiations in Geneva are negotiations of fateful significance.

Krasimir Drumev writes on the series of proposals made by Moscow aimed at reducing the looming threat of a military conflict. He points also to the answer of Washington as well, a one-syllable answer -- "no".

In conclusion the author of the commentary asks: Is this the path which the East and the West should follow? Once they start on it, the way back will be harder if not impossible. In the White House they should understand that it is absurd to rely on military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Prague: No Breakthrough

LD092015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday U.S. President Reagan announced American proposals for the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms in Geneva. Our permanent correspondent in New York, Michal Stasz, reports:

The complete U.S. proposal for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva has not been published. Allegedly it will be put forward directly to the Soviet delegation. However, the basis of the U.S. attitude to the talks has not changed. U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that a new proposed limit of 5,000 warheads -- a reduction of one-third as compared to the current number -- remains the central element of the U.S. stance on the talks concerning the reduction of strategic weapons.

He did not officially announce the number of missiles by which he proposes to cut the current amount, but it is believed that he would continue to demand the dismantling of the main part of the Soviet strategic land-based missiles in exchange for the dismantling of some U.S. missiles on submarines. This U.S. stance was the main obstacle to serious talks in the past. According to today's press, the proposal is to cut on the one side the number of Soviet land-based missiles and, on the other side, enable the United States to continue to deploy its new intercontinental missiles.

It is also obvious that the United States would now like to transfer the responsibility for the eventual failure of the talks to the USSR and to appease various U.S. partners who are pressing Reagan to take a serious approach to the talks. These days, however, Reagan is primarily interested in moderating the pressure of the U.S. Congress which, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, is rejecting Reagan's defense and foreign policy more and more. It is the members of Congress who hold the keys to the funds for financing the production and deployment of the new U.S. missiles. The transparent nature of Reagan's maneuvering is too obvious. And if this is really everything that the U.S. delegation is going to put forward in Geneva, then it really cannot be expected that yesterday's proposals will bring about a breakthrough in the disarmament talks.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE OPENS

Lyudmila Zhivkova Honored

AU090909 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0600 GMT on 9 June carries a live relay from Sofia of the Fifth Conference of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The conference is opened by Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. She makes a few introductory remarks and puts to a vote the agenda that has been distributed to the delegates in advance. The announcer says that the following comrades are in the honorary presidium. Aleksandur Lilov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Misho Mishev.

Nencho Stanev, deputy chairman of the All-National Committee, chairs the morning session and invites those present to observe a few moments of silence to commemorate the death of those who have died in the period between the two conferences of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, including Lyudmila Zhivkova, "beloved by all of us, an ardent patriot and internationalist, and an inspired worker for friendship and fraternal unity with the Soviet Union." Following this, the Bulgarian and the Soviet anthems are played, and Stanev greets the delegations that have arrived in Bulgaria to attend this conference: The Soviet delegation led by Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute at the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society central leadership; a delegation of Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by Le Dinh Giai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bulgaria; the delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society led by Klaus Kurz, member of the Presidium and secretary of the central leadership; the delegation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society led by Zoilo Marinello, chairman of this society; the delegation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society led by [name indistinct], the first secretary of the Mongolian Embassy in Bulgaria; the delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society led by Stanislaw Wronski, secretary general of the society; the delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, led by its deputy chairman, Academician Istvan (?Banoszi); the delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society led by Sdena Kudrnova, secretary of the society's Central Committee; and Nikita Tolubeyeve, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Stanev then puts to a vote the agenda of the conference, which is unanimously approved by those present, and then gives the floor to Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who reads a greetings message by the BCP Central Committee to the conference.

Afterwards, the floor is given to Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, who begins his report by expressing gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. At this point, at 0635 GMT, the live relay from Sofia ends.

Mishev Address

AU091409 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[BCP Central Committee greetings message to 5th National Conference of All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, read by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, at 9 June Sofia meeting -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the BCP Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings to you, the delegates and guests to the fifth national conference of the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and through you, all activists and the millions of working people who are selflessly working for the development and strengthening of this pure and sacred friendship. Your conference is a major event in the sociopolitical life of Bulgaria. It is taking place in an atmosphere of a constant elan, political and working upsurge for fulfilling the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, in an atmosphere of close unity and cohesion of the Bulgarian people around the April Leninist line of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee.

During the past period, the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR were filled with a richer content. They were elevated to a qualitatively higher level. All state organs and organizations, institutes, and departments in the country invest their creative strength and energy for the fruitful development of this natural progress. The contribution of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternal okrugs, republics, oblasts, towns and villages, enterprises, and workers' collectives and millions of working people is growing more and more. We can say with full justification that the Bulgarian people are a sacred creator and bearer of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and that this friendship is the cause of the whole country and people. A bright embodiment of the vitality and strength of our friendship is the socialist upsurge of our country. There is no similar example in our long history of a situation where friendship with other countries is so organically connected with the national and international interests of our country and people. An inspirer, leader, and organizer of this noble cause is our Blagoev-Dimitrov BCP. On the basis of creative development and application of Marxism-Leninism, the party reveals in timely fashion the mature tasks at each individual stage of social development.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov is a zealous continuer of Dimitrov's legacies, a remarkable worker for the fraternal ties between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, and worthy bearer of the title Hero of the Soviet Union. His merits are particularly great for the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and for making it into an all-national cause. His elaborations on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as one of the main moving forces for building a developed socialist society have a special meaning in revealing the objective demands and historic prospects and movement, and enrich it with new forms and content. The contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the development of cooperation between the two countries is also great.

The consistent shared internationalism of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is the main guarantee for the further flourishing of relations between the two countries. The BCP is very pleased to note that the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is fully developing as a conscious and independent movement of the people's masses, which has fully expressed its role in our society's political system, and contributed to all-round cooperation and the drawing together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

With its typical forms and methods of work, the all-national and local committees have further established themselves as efficient assistants of the party, as specialized and coordinating representative organs in the system of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Cooperation between the committees for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the sections and research organizations for Soviet-Bulgarian friendship is becoming more effective. The mass political and ideological-educational work in the committees for developing international competition, for systematic and goal-oriented propagation of the success and experience of the Soviet Union, for the building and perfecting of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and the vanguard role and struggle of the peoples for peace, security, and social progress, is becoming ever more effective.

Much affection and skill is invested in the activity for safeguarding and increasing the love of the Bulgarian people for the fraternal liberating mission of the Russian and the Soviet people. This is a typical Bulgarian national characteristic. The BCP Central Committee highly values this useful and apostolic activity of the All-National Committee, the okrug and local committees, and the many very active members of the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and thus expresses to them most cordial gratitude.

Comrades, the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress for a decisive course toward intensifying the national economy in all spheres of public life, the latest political elaborations and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the party conference on the problems of the quality of production are posing higher demands for the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement. The successful building of a developed socialist society in our motherland can be achieved by further strengthening the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. The meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made an exceptionally important contribution to this historic development. The place, role, and responsibility of the Bulgarian-Soviet Freiendship Committees in fulfilling these basic tasks will continue to increase even more in the future. A qualitative improvement in ideological-educational and mass cultural activity, as well as intensification of its offensive power, actuality, and effectiveness is needed. The activity of the committees for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship for patriotic and international education of the working people, for educating the young generation to belong to the historic mission of our people, to boundlessly love the CPSU and the great Soviet Union must be intensified. The objective nature and the historic prospects for drawing together the two countries as well as the decisive place of the working people in this process, must be systematically explained in a well-argued way. The basic role of the Soviet Union in the destiny of mankind, the comprehensive achievements of the great Soviet Union, the Soviet way of life, the intellectual assets and the moral legacies of the Soviet man must also be explained and popularized more broadly in practice. The responsibility of the committees and their public activity in studying, propagating, and implementing the front-ranking Soviet experience must also be intensified. The issues related to mastering the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the principles of the latest vanguard technologies must occupy a central place in this respect. The exchange of and information on experiences between the committees for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the departments and research organizations at the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship movement society must be better organized and more completely utilized. Assistance must be rendered to the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, and the Dimitrov Komsomol to improve in this respect the activity of the clubs of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship society. Much greater attention should be devoted to the ever wider development of international competition. New forms of its organization and stimulation must be found and applied.

The all-national and local committees for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship must work in the future for raising effectiveness and for the extracurricular study of the Russian language, so that each man, along with his mother tongue, can master and use the language of the great Russian people for his intellectual growth.

On the basis of the accumulated rich experience, it is necessary to perfect and strengthen the cooperation between the all-national, okrug, and city committees of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship society, and its sections. A greater initiative must be displayed in rendering assistance for the development and deepening of ties between the fraternal okrugs, republics, oblasts, towns, and villages of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. It is useful, through an exchange of information and experience in organizing friendship societies with the Soviet Union in the socialist and non-socialist countries, to popularize the advantages of real socialism, its successes, and the rich results of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. All this requires that the Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship should more fully implement the sociopolitical and international functions assigned to it. The public and economic organizations must more effectively work among themselves and they must more extensively develop public initiative.

Comrades, due to the fault of U.S. imperialism and to its most loyal allies and to the crusade against socialism, undertaken by Reagan, the international situation has been greatly exacerbated. The main reason for this is the unconcealed striving of imperialist reaction to violate the balance of power and turn it to its advantage with the purpose of dictating its will to the peoples, even through provoking a nuclear conflict. The question of preserving peace thus becomes a decisive one for the survival of mankind. Today it is well-known throughout the world that the Soviet Union is a standard-bearer of the peoples' struggle for peace and security. The humane Leninist Soviet foreign political policy, the CPSU Peace Program launched for the eighties, and the latest Soviet proposals on detente and disarmament made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become criteria for the issues of war and peace. This great truth of our fateful time is also the truth of our party and the Bulgarian people. It must be explained fully to all people. It is a duty of the committees for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship to always conduct an uncompromising struggle against the anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns, and to unmask the lies of bourgeois propaganda and imperialist and hegemonic diversion.

The BCP has always regarded and does regard friendship with the Soviet Union as its primary task and a natural cause. This is exactly why the BCP Central Committee had devoted and will devote special attention and care to developing the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. It is confident that the fifth conference will in its decisions lead the movement's activity to a qualitatively new level that will be in keeping with the historic great tasks of integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

Let us work indefatigably, comrades, so that we can implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, worthily commemorate the national party conference, and contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our dear motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

USSR'S RYZHKOV, BAYBAKOV ARRIVE 9 JUNE

AU091759 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, on 9 June Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Nikolay Baybakov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived in Bulgaria on a working visit.

TOAST BY ZHIVKOV DURING VISIT TO TURKEY

AU081437 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 83 pp 1-5

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at official dinner given in his honor in Ankara on 6 June by Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, gentlemen: It is my pleasant duty, first of all, to express most sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality shown us on behalf of all those accompanying me and to thank you for the kind words and wishes addressed to the Bulgarian people and to me.

Your kind invitation, Mr President, gave us the pleasant opportunity to visit your beautiful country once more.

It is a particular pleasure for me to be in this picturesque city of Ankara, which Kemal Ataturk, the great son of the Turkish people, chose to be the capital of the newly proclaimed republic.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my gratitude to the citizens of Ankara for the exceptionally cordial welcome they have accorded to us. Our present meeting, Mr President, gives us the chance to pursue our useful talks on questions of mutual interest and to review the development of relations between our two neighboring countries, as well as to discuss the future prospects of this development for the further expansion of our relations. This meeting gives us the opportunity to exchange opinions on some of the most topical issues of the international situation, on certain problems which are cause for concern for the worldwide public and about which we as state leaders are also concerned.

Mr President, it is a well-known fact that good-neighborly relations with our neighboring countries, including the Republic of Turkey, are part of the principled policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans. We have always believed that the existence of good bilateral relations and of mutual trust among Balkan states contributes to improvement of the general international political atmosphere, as well as to the consolidation of peace and security in our area. In this connection I would like to stress the following with satisfaction: Thanks to goodwill efforts and to the realistic and constructive approach of our two countries, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey are developing successfully and are based on solid foundations. It is a pleasure for me to remark on this occasion that the meetings at the highest level, which have become a tradition in recent years, have particularly contributed to this successful development.

In our opinion the necessary favorable prerequisites already exist for raising our mutually advantageous cooperation to an even higher level. Experience shows that the differences in our sociopolitical systems do not represent an obstacle to this.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further pointed out in his toast that our economic relations have made particularly significant progress and that this does not apply only to expanding our exchange of goods. Our economic cooperation today is manifesting itself in a number of areas, such as transportation, communications, and tourism, as well as in the energy and agricultural sectors, and in the industrial sector, too, although this does not satisfy us yet, since it is not equal to the opportunities existing in both our countries. It would be mutually advantageous to intensify as well as to expand this cooperation and to make it more varied in essence and form, and to extend it to other sectors, such as, for example, the metallurgical, machine-building, electronics, and chemical industry sectors, in which all the opportunities exist.

I think that Bulgarian-Turkish Economic and Technical Cooperation Joint Committee can play an ever-increasing and active role in using the new opportunities uncovered in the aforementioned areas. The prerequisites already exist not only for an increase in our exchange of goods, but for the application of advanced, more highly developed forms of economic cooperation. I am talking about production-sharing and specialization in the production sector, about the establishment of joint enterprises, and so forth. In order to achieve these goals it is also desirable to pursue, in the future, direct contacts between the interested departments, business circles, and economic organizations of both countries.

As to the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and Turkey, Comrade Todor Zhivkov remarked that this exchange is taking place in accordance with the program adopted on the subject and undoubtedly contributes to the better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples, to the consolidation of mutual trust and understanding between them. In this sector, as well, geographical closeness permits us to achieve many more results than usual.

Mr President, we are meeting at a moment when the atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world is becoming increasingly dangerous. Preparations for the deployment of new missile-nuclear arms systems in certain West European countries are intensifying the international tension and complicating relations between East and West even more. This situation portends a new stage in the nuclear arms race. I hope that you agree with me on the fact that all these events are increasing the threat of war. The peoples' concern about their future has never been as great in recent years as it is today. The antiwar mass movements, which are now expanding throughout numerous countries, confirm this fact.

I would like to assure you that the course of events is causing serious concern to the Bulgarian public as well, all the more so since we are close to the areas where military conflicts and hotbeds of tension exist.

We are profoundly convinced of the fact that there is no more important and more urgent task today than the task of stopping the arms race, the task of eliminating the military danger and the task of guaranteeing world peace.

It is the humanitarian duty of the peace-loving forces and governments to devote all their possible efforts to the improvement of the international political atmosphere and to the transition from confrontation to detente and to cooperation in international affairs, as well as to a further transition toward disarmament, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

The most recent constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact member countries adopted in January 1983 are aimed at the achievement of this goal. These are proposals pertaining to disarmament and to the signing of a treaty with NATO member countries on the mutual nonuse of force and on the preservation of peaceful relations.

This is the reason why the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares itself in favor of a successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear arms and strategic weapons as soon as possible.

In our opinion, it is high time to achieve progress and an agreement at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe as well.

I hope again that you will agree with me on the urgent need to successfully close the Madrid meeting, as soon as possible that is, with the decision to convene a conference on measures to consolidate mutual trust and security, as well as on disarmament in Europe, thus guaranteeing continuation of the beneficial and multifaceted process that began with the CSCE final document adopted in Helsinki.

As you know, Mr President, the People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the intiatives for transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The realization of this idea would represent a decisive measure for the consolidation of peace and security in our area: It would open up new prospects for better political relations and cooperation among all Balkan countries; it would have a beneficial effect on the situation throughout Europe. As to the idea of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria views this positively as well.

Mr. President,

The guarantee of world peace not only demands the bridling of the arms race and the beginning of disarmament, but a liquidation of the existing hotbeds of military conflict and tension. It also implies the need not to allow any more new hotbeds of tension to be sparked anywhere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

The fact that Israel, supported by foreign powers, refuses to stop its adventurous aggressive policy against the Arab countries, and the occupation of Lebanon, in particular, is a rude provocation of the world public. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of an immediate and full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state. It is unmistakably obvious that only on this just basis is it possible to achieve a true and final settlement of the Middle East crisis in the interest of all countries and peoples in this area of crucial importance.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria also declares itself to be in favor of a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

As for the Cyprus problem, our stand is well-known. We are supporting efforts to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem that guarantees independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the status of nonaligned country, safeguarding at the same time the full demilitarization of the island and observing the interests of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Mr President, I am convinced that the talks we had with you, which are taking place in a spirit of sincerity and mutual understanding, will undoubtedly give new impetus to the further development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey in all sectors, as well as being in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans and throughout Europe.

I take the liberty of proposing the following toast:

-- To the prosperity of the friendly Turkish people!

-- To the health of Mr Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey!

-- To the health of all those here present!

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FOOD SUPPLY MEASURES

AU091942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Commission on Raising the Standard of Living met on 9 June at the Council of Ministers. Representatives of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the National Council of the Fatherland Front took part. Measures were adopted for securing a fuller and more regular supply of foodstuffs for the population under the conditions of the all-people struggle for overcoming the unfavorable consequences of the drought.

In order to maintain a calm situation in the market and further raise our people's standard of living, it has been planned that the efforts of the ministries, executive committees of the people's councils, the economic organizations, and the workers' collectives will be directed, with the cooperation of the entire public, toward implementing the counterplans for producing more foodstuffs and securing additional consumer goods.

It has been recommended to the executive committee of the okrug and city people's councils that they direct their attention to and show more initiative in implementing the self-supply programs as an important reserve for producing more foodstuffs.

It has also been recommended that the reserves of the private plots be better utilized.

The attention of the trade organization has been directed to the fact that it has to observe implementation of the agreements on supplying contracted quantities of food, to regularly supply the shops, and improve trade services.

TRANSIT TO POLAND BLOCKED UNTIL 'END OF JUNE'

AU091018 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "ST"]

[Summary] Vienna -- "Obviously because of the pope's forthcoming visit to his home country, the CSSR has imposed a transit ban for trips to Poland. Until the end of June, transit visas will be issued only in exceptional cases. No official reason has been given for this measure: 'We don't know exactly what the reason is, either,' Jaromir Hrebic, counsellor at the CSSR Embassy in Vienna, told DIE PRESSE on Wednesday."

The Austrian Foreign Ministry and the Austrian Automobile Association [OEAMTC] travel agency were also only very recently informed about the CSSR measure, without any explanation. "All they told us was that the transit ban was limited, and that business trips and trips for humanitarian reasons (visits to relatives) were still possible." The transit ban is probably connected with the pope's visit to Poland, 16-23 June. "According to a CSSR Embassy spokesman, transit visas for trips to other countries are still being issued. However, the OEAMTC claims that there have already been several cases of applications for CSSR transit visas for trips to Dresden that have been rejected.

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

AU081225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 83 p 2

[CTK report: "They Will Attend the Prague Peace Assembly; Dozens of Politicians, Statesmen, Parliamentary Deputies, Public Figures, and Representatives of Nongovernmental Organizations Will Be Coming to the World Meeting"]

[Summary] Prague, 6 Jun (CTK) -- "The World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War will be an opportunity for conducting a frank and sincere dialogue on all dangers threatening world peace. It will make cooperation easier on all levels between all those who wish to share in it. The fact that these ideas contained in the appeal of the work group of the International Preparatory Committee of the World Assembly have found, and continue to find, broad support in the world is testified to by the expected participation of outstanding personalities in the Prague negotiations."

So far, the Secretariat of the World Assembly in Prague has received, among others, applications for participation from Erkki Topias Pystynen, chairman of Finland's parliament, Jose Federico de Carvajal, chairman of the Spanish Senate; Luis Echeverria Alvarez, former Mexican president; Francisco Costa Gomes, former Portuguese president; Stelios Katsellis, minister of education in Cyprus; Jeanne-Martin Cisse, Guinean minister of social care; Amadou Mokhtar Mbow, UNESCO director general; Vyacheslav Ustinov, UN deputy secretary general for political affairs and Security Council affairs; Enrique Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid; and Charles Rossi, deputy chairman of the Greater London Council.

BILAK, CUNHAL SIGN PROTOCOL IN PORTUGAL

LD100942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Special correspondent in Lisbon Petr Nemec report]

[Text] At the close of the visit, Comrades Vasil Bilak and Alvaro Cunhal signed a cooperation protocol between the CPCZ and the Portuguese Communist Party for 1984-1985.

Comrade Cunhal gave an interview to representatives of the Czechoslovak mass media in which he noted that the visit has taken place in a good and friendly atmosphere.

This morning, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was received by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. During the conversation, the two representatives noted that the time is coming for further improving the relations between Czechoslovakia and Portugal. Good long-term prospects are opening up, in particular, for economic cooperation, but opportunities exist in other spheres also.

FINANCE MINISTER ON 1982 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD092355 Prague CTK in English 1359 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovakia's 1982 social product was by almost 1 per cent higher than in 1981 and the national income was about the same as the year before, according to preliminary estimates, Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler said on Thursday at a press conference on the 1982 final account.

Industrial production was higher than planned, the plan of the building industry was fulfilled, and in agriculture, disporportions between crops and livestock production were reduced.

The surplus in the balance of payments with non-socialist countries ranked among the main positive features, although it was not achieved by increased exports capability, but by lower imports.

The Czechoslovak economy coped well with such problems as commercial and financial discrimination by capitalist states, lower raw material and fuels supplies to industry, or lower harvest in 1981.

Leopold Ler went on to say that the main shortcomings which weakened the overall results of the Czechoslovak economy in 1982 included slow assertion of scientific-technological development.

Difficulties remained in the supplier-buyer relationship, resulting in an imbalance in production and higher growth of reserves than planned. New projects were not put into operation as scheduled, and this applied particularly to such important projects as nuclear power plants.

Some indicators of effectiveness were influenced by good results in the financial economy. This applied particularly to the creation of profit and lower costs in the economic sphere. A positive role was also played by application of the principles of the program of good management.

All this made the state budgets balanced, and this is a basic prerequisite for internal financial balance and a source of effectiveness in the national economy, Minister Ler said.

STOPH AT SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM CONFERENCE

LD011545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Potsdam, 1 Jun (ADN) -- The actual existence of socialism in the shape of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community is impressive evidence of how Marxism-Leninism has been implemented. This was stated by Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Potsdam on Wednesday at the 2-day scientific conference on the subject "The Topicality of Marx's Political Teaching" at the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence. It is attended by 350 party and state officials and scientists, including academy and university staff from the USSR, CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania, and Cuba.

Despite incessant and stepped-up attacks by imperialist ideologists and revisionist and anticommunist forces of all descriptions, Marxist-Leninist political science has repeatedly proved to be a sharp weapon and has proved its correctness in the development of socialist and communist society. Evidence of this is also found in the coming into being and growth of the GDR, which embodies the creative application of Marxist-Leninist teaching by the SED.

Marx, Engels and Lenin, Willi Stoph continued, regarded the proletarian state as the most important instrument for bringing about the necessary social changes. The SED has always placed the question of power, as the decisive issue of socialist revolution, at the center of its policy and has given the state organs tasks and direction based on this. In consolidating state power, it is important to further develop the leading role of the working class and its party. In the GDR, the working class was conducting its political rule in close alliance with the class of cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and other workers. A firm part of this policy of alliance on the part of the working class is the SED's trusting cooperation with the friendly parties and mass organizations in the democratic block and in the National Front. The state's vital force emanates from its firm anchorage in the people. The further development and perfecting of socialist democracy as the main direction of the development of socialist state power is reflected in the comprehensive and expert cooperation of citizens, which is based on a high degree of political awareness and good practical knowledge.

Referring to the dominant position of economic tasks in the state's work, Will Stoph said that the GDR can look back in Karl Marx Year to 35 years of socialist planning. During this time the country's economy has grown at a rate that is remarkable in international terms. It is certain that the socialist planned economy will continue to be able to meet the demands of eighties. In its economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED congress, which is fully proving its worth in real life, the GDR possesses a scientifically based guideline for utilizing material and intellectual resources with increasing efficiency in fulfillment of the main tasks. This will carry out Marx's teaching on the path an intensively expanded reproduction.

Our state policy is a policy of peace, Willi Stoph stressed. In Europe, the central issue of the struggle for peace today is preventing the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, which are first-strike weapons. That is why the GDR Government also supports the recent statement by the Government of the Soviet Union aimed at reversing the fateful course of international relations resulting from the arms build-up policy of NATO, and particular the United States. Together with the fraternal countries, the GDR advocates defending and augmenting the progress achieved in the process of detente during the seventies. It is making a contribution toward ensuring that the allied socialist fraternal armies can at all times duly repel any imperialist aggressor.

MORE GDR PEACE GROUP SUPPORTERS ARRESTED

LD091342 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (DPA) -- Following the forced expulsion of Roland Jahn, a member of the Jena peace movement, on Wednesday, further supporters of the group have been arrested in Jena. It was reported by friends in Berlin today that those arrested had organized a petition action against Jahn's expulsion. So far, the only one of those arrested whose name is known is Andreas Friedrich, who has actively worked in the peace movement.

Meanwhile, Jahn's apartment has been broken into and searched by members of the GDR state security service, who confiscated documents belonging to Jahn.

ADN REPORTS ON KOHL'S BUNDESTAG ADDRESS

LD092248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1342 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun (ADN) -- FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reported to the Bundestag in Bonn on Thursday on the summit meeting of the seven capitalist industrial states in Williamsburg. He described the meeting, which met with disappointment in most of the participating states, as an important event and as great progress. Although he conceded that the United States did not consider itself in a position to hold out the prospect of adequate practical measures to take the strain off the currency and financial situation in its partners' countries, he defended the U.S. positions in his speech.

The FRG chancellor likewise fully took up the positions of the U.S. Administration in explaining the Williamsburg statement on security policy. While giving his assurance, on the one hand, that it is the firm conviction of all those attending the Williamsburg Summit that East and West are equally dependent on disarmament and a climate of dialogue and trust, he insisted, on the other hand, on the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. While saying, on the one hand, that he does not question the Soviet desire for peace, he again implied that the Soviet Union is threatening the West. While claiming that the Western negotiating positions in Geneva are flexible, he made it clear, on the other hand, that the only acceptable position for NATO is the so-called zero option, without taking into account the British and French potentials or the sea- and air-based U.S. missiles.

Kohl left no doubts as to the fact that the FRG Government is determined to site U.S. first-strike missiles on its territory in accordance with the NATO missile decision in the event that no result is achieved in Geneva corresponding with NATO's ideas. The question of how he imagines a new and better quality of relations with the Soviet Union and with the Warsaw Pact states to be possible under such circumstances was left unanswered by Kohl. He said that he is striving to hold and, if possible, intensify talks with East European states, and particularly with the Soviet Union, at all levels. He further gave his assurance that the West is striving for an early conclusion to the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting, but failed to mention that no successful conclusion has so far come about because the NATO states persistently refused to accept the draft of a final document submitted by the neutral states.

Kohl stated that he stands by the view that mutually advantageous trade with the East on economically reasonable conditions remains an essential element in stabilizing relations between East and West. Nobody wants an economic war.

The FRG chancellor announced that he is going to Moscow on 4 July.

He welcomed the invitation by the Soviet Union. For the first visit, he is concerned with personally getting acquainted with the new Soviet leadership, clarifying a policy of constructive and good-neighborly relations, and discussing with the Soviet leadership the Western arms control proposals. He will conduct the discussion on the basis of being firmly anchored in the Western community, but at the same time he will listen very attentively to what the Soviet partners have to say. In this sense, he hopes that his visit to Moscow will also benefit the current talks. The opportunity should not be missed.

FDJ DELEGATION REFUSED VISAS FOR UK VISIT

AU091246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The British authorities have denied an entry visa to an FDJ delegation which was to visit London at the invitation of the British Youth Council from 6 to 10 June. The visit of the GDR youth to the umbrella organization of 46 youth associations of Great Britain that was planned on a long-term basis was to serve the exchange of views on the contribution of the European youth in the struggle for preserving and securing peace.

STATE SECRETARY BEIL CONTINUES PARIS TALKS

AU031442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Paris (ADN) -- On 1 June, Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, continued his talks in Paris by having a meeting with Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism. "Both sides stressed their great interest in continuing cooperation between the two countries that is aimed at continuity and long-term stability."

Edith Cresson stressed that the GDR is held in high esteem as an efficient trade partner in the French economy.

Beil met with Henri Baquiast, vice president of the France-GDR Government Commission to discuss the development of trade relations and industrial cooperation. He also met with Jean le Garrec, state secretary for planning and territorial development, as well as with presidents and general directors of French concerns and banks.

LANGE, SWEDISH CP DELEGATION ON PEACE POLICY

LD092123 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] GDR peace policy was explained in Berlin today by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, to a study delegation of the Swedish Party of the Left (Communist). The two sides agreed that in view of the aggravated confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive forces of the United States and NATO, there is no more important task than protecting the peoples from a devastating nuclear war. Decisively important in this respect are joint actions by communist and workers' parties with socialist, social-democratic, and all other peace forces.

MARGOT HONECKER MEETS SRV EDUCATION DELEGATION

AU081336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 June Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, received a delegation from the SRV headed by Nguyen Canh Toan, deputy minister of public education of the SRV for a friendly talk. "The meeting served as an exchange of experience in the field of teachers' education and training as well as the further cooperation between the two countries in the public education sector." During its stay the Vietnamese delegation acquainted itself with experiences in the training of teachers in pedagogic universities and other public education institutions in the Halle, Erfurt, and Potsdam Bezirke.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN POLITICIAN

AU031541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 June Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, received a delegation of the Department of Discipline and Control of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] headed by (Asrat Wolde), member of the Central Committee and deputy head of that department. The COPWE delegation is staying in the GDR for a study visit to acquaint itself with the experiences of the SED in implementing the decisions of the 10th Party Congress.

"In the talk, topical questions of the international class confrontation that represent a serious danger to world peace, particularly regarding the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, were also discussed."

SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLES DEMONSTRATED

Joint Event in Suhl

AU011820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 83 p 6

[Arno Oberlaender report: "Africa's Peoples Have a Loyal Friend in the GDR: Central Event on Solidarity Week in Suhl"]

[Summary] "On Thursday 700 participants in a joint central event of the GDR Solidarity Committee, of the FDGB Federal Executive, the National Front National Council, and of the FDJ Central Council displayed in Suhl the firm and inviolable solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples.

"Among others, Achim Reichard, secretary general of the Solidarity Committee, as well as ambassadors and other diplomats of many African states accredited in the GDR were cordially welcomed."

In a speech, Hans Albrecht, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Suhl SED Bezirk leadership, called solidarity a basic principle of GDR foreign policy and a matter of concern to millions of GDR citizens in the worldwide peace struggle. The speaker also denounced most sharply the barbarous air raid against the capital of Mozambique.

"John Ya Otto, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization, thanked the GDR working people for their effective solidarity. He insistently pointed out the dangers springing from the stepped-up rearmament of NATO, primarily from the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons. At the same time, the most aggressive imperialist quarters are virulently fanning the war psychosis in order to bring the people round to the probability of a nuclear inferno."

The participants in the central solidarity event joined in the worldwide appeal for the liberation of African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela, who has now been imprisoned in South African jails for more than 20 years.

"In the morning, the newest school in the kreis city of Ilmenau had received the honorable name of the patriot Mandela in the presence of Anthony Mongako, ANC representative to the GDR."

National Front Event

AU061622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Guestrow (ADN) -- On 3 June about 400 participants at an event of the National Front at the Ernst-Barlach theatre in Guestrow stressed their solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa. Wolfgang Krause, deputy general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, called the anti-imperialist struggle a resolute form of opposition against the intensive armament and confrontational policy of the Reagan Administration. "Thus the GDR is in solidarity at the side of the peoples of Africa in their struggle against the interference and blackmail policy of the imperialist circles, against the armed aggression acts of the apartheid regime and the counterrevolutionary machinations organized by it."

In a protest resolution, the participants demanded the release of all political prisoners held in South Africa including Nelson Mandela.

YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SYRIA

AU071425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Damascus (ADN) -- A delegation of the Office for Youth Affairs at the GDR Council of Ministers headed by Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and chief of the office, ended a visit to Syria on Friday. The delegation honored an invitation from the general directorate of the "City of the Martyrs' Children" of the Syrian Defense Ministry.

The members of the delegation met with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and leading functionaries of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The talks were characterized by the joint wish to develop and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields.

The delegation discussed further cooperation with the general directorate of the "City of Martyrs' Children." This complex, situated in the outskirts of Damascus, was set up for Syrian children whose parents died in the fight against the Israeli aggressor.

FOOD COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH CUBA

AU031537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 June Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Luis Perdomo Hernandez, first deputy minister of the food industry of the Republic of Cuba. "The guest is staying in the GDR for consultations on the further development of cooperation in the fields of general and agricultural machinery, vehicle engineering, the chemical industry, and the foodstuff industry." The partners in the talks stated that the cooperation between the GDR and Cuba has developed positively above all in the implementation of Cuba's brewery program. "Both sides are paying particular attention to the qualification of Cuban working people for operating plants that were reconstructed or newly built by the GDR."

ANDREI MEETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT IN TEHRAN

AU091949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran (AGERPRES) 9/6/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, now on an official visit in Tehran, was received by Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

During the talks, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the stage of the bilateral relations and the wish to expand and intensify the friendly collaboration between the Romanian and Iranian peoples in all domains of common interest, on the basis of full equality, of mutual respect and interest.

They agreed that the development of the Romanian-Iranian bilateral relations as well as the expansion of the collaboration of the two countries in the international life accorded with the fundamental interests of their peoples, of the general cause of peace, independence, stability and cooperation throughout the world.

Andrei, Iran's Velayati End Talks

AU091952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran (AGERPRES) 9/6/1983 -- The official talks between the Romanian and Iranian foreign ministers concluded on June 9.

The second round of talks focused on the analysis of the major issues of the contemporary life. The two ministers pointed to the need for intensified efforts on an international plane to surmount the current state of tension in the world, make effective steps towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, guarantee peace and understanding in the interest of all peoples, build a new world economic order, narrow down and bridge the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, liquidate the states of conflict and war in various parts of the world, and democratize interstate relations.

It was agreed upon that action should be taken for an intensified cooperation between Romania and Iran in the international life, at the United Nations and its specialized agencies within the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement just as in other international fora.

The two sides considered that the Romanian foreign minister's visit to Iran, and the talks held on the occasion contributed to a significant extent to amplifying the friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Romanian foreign minister invited Iranian minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to pay an official visit to Romania this year. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be subsequently set through diplomatic channels.

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU091851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1983 -- A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Iraq led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on June 9 for an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Baha ad-Din Ahmad, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, Muhammad Dabdad [spelling as received], member of the Commission for Inter-Arab and Foreign Relations, Idham Daftan ash-Sharji, and Naji al-Jaff, deputies as well as other Iraqi officials.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other Romanian officials.

PRC AGRICULTURAL BANK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU091853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1983 -- Over May 26-June 9, a delegation of the Agricultural Bank of China, led by Han Lei, president of the bank, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry.

Over this period, the delegation conducted talks at the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Romania, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and at the Savings and Consignation Bank. On this occasion, the guests were informed about the organization of agriculture, the activity of financing and crediting farm units, the application of the new economic and finacial mechanism. Aspects of the development of Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation in finance and banking were also approached.

DELEGATE'S SPEECHES AT UNCTAD SESSIONS REPORTED

Lambsdorff 7 June Address

LD071231 Hamburg DPA in German 1146 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Jun (DPA) -- At the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade on Tuesday Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff spoke out in favor of further negotiations to liberalize international trade. Lambsdorff, who was also speaking as a spokesman for the European Community before approximately 3,000 delegates from 150 countries, stressed that it is now "our foremost task" to halt protectionism and, through a further revival of the economy, to dismantle trade barriers.

However, the minister warned the delegates against trying to solve economic problems at the Sixth UNCTAD Session through majority decisions. (With a total of 125 developing countries, the Group of 77 has a large majority at the conference.) The experiences of the Fifth UNCTAD Session in Manila in 1979 showed that all majority-passed resolutions had been a failure, while resolutions accepted by consensus produced good results.

As spokesman for the EEC, the minister assured that the Community wants to do everything to create a "common fund," to finance a compensatory fund for the 15 most important raw materials (excluding oil), thus avoiding heavy price fluctuations in raw materials produced by the developing countries. "For our part, we will make the greatest efforts to ratify the agreement for the common fund before the prescribed period (30 September 1983)."

On Tuesday, Lambsdorff also had a talk with Yugoslav Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan on bilateral trade and credit issues.

Gandhi 8 June Address

BK090909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister arrived in Belgrade this evening at the start of her five-nation European tour. In her first major engagement in the Yugoslav capital, Mrs Gandhi delivered the Raul Prebisch lecture earlier tonight. Mrs Gandhi began her oration on peace and development with a tribute to the hope-sustaining vision of Raul Prebisch and his exertion in giving institutional shape to his pioneering ideas.

[Begin recording] It is an honor to deliver the second Raul Prebisch lecture, as UNCTAD meets again in this city whose name is linked with freedom and friendship. Dr Prebisch [word indistinct] theoretical insights into the economic realities of our world. His hope-sustaining vision and eloquence in advocating these policies and his exertions in giving institutional shape to his pioneering ideas leaves us all in his debt. We welcomed him in New Delhi when he received the Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding. I am glad to express once again our deep regard and gratitude to this world citizen.

He was by nature inspired by peace and economic development. What could be more basic to our lives? Even the affluent look to further development. As for us -- the poor and underdeveloped -- how can we survive without it? Development itself is entirely dependent on peace and harmony within nations and internationally. Most of what I have to say has been said by me and by others many times over. It is a case of dining on a cold floor in the hope of its opening someday, sometime. [sentence as heard] The only solace is that little by little a few more are joining in. But when there is pressure from some quarter some withdraw.

The decisions taken at the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi took some unanimous decisions. [sentence as heard] Members should speak up and stand by the decisions to which they were party. [end recording]

The prime minister recalled that the international financial institutions created as a result of the Bretton Woods conference did not take into account the changing world political situation, and the legitimate interests of the developing nations were not looked after as most of them had not gained independence at that time.

[Begin recording] Time was when all over the world a handful of rich coexisted with and were surrounded by the poor. This could no longer be tolerated in the industrialized countries. But it is still so in many countries. Can it really be much [word indistinct] either within countries or between nations, is it not better to bring about the changes with understanding and harmony? That is all we ask.

Everybody agrees that there is a global economic crisis. It originated in the industrialized countries and has been in the making for some time. Then as a result of the Bretton Woods conference certain international financial institutions were set up. Problems were not looked at in their totality, nor was the changing world political situation taken into account. These institutions were made primarily to promote the interests of advanced countries. At that time, the majority of today's developing countries were not independent, so their legitimate interests went unrepresented and internal contradictions inherent in the system soon became apparent. This basic structural flaw distorts the functioning of these institutions. It is not surprising that they have failed at the first crucial test. What was initially proposed to be advantageous to the developed, but not especially helpful to the developing, has turned out to be bad for both. The IMF and the World Bank functioned with some predictability and helped the process of early postwar recovery, on which the prosperity of the Sixties was based. But this prosperity was limited to only a few countries which dominate the voting rights and the sources of currency used by these institutions as vehicles of their particular national objective, especially, (?with regard to) capital movement, exchange rates, and liquidity. [end recording]

Mrs Gandhi referred to reports of idle plant capacities and growing unemployment. She said that the poor countries had been hit even harder by these problems.

[Begin recording] It has been said that economies of some important countries are recovering. But not all people share this optimism, and these (?days) of substantial improvements are not yet in sight, nor have major problems been solved. And so in the year 1982, the world as a whole had a negative growth rate. In the industrialized countries the annual rate of growth has fallen from an average of 5 to 2 percent or less. In (?5) years the affluent countries have lost an extra income of between $2,000 to $3,000 billion [$2 to $3 trillion]. One-fifth to one-third of plant capacity is idle. Over 10 percent of their working force is unemployed. The poorer countries have been hit even harder. Within the international community, as in any society, the brunt of sufferings fall on the weakest. to the affluent the crisis means loss of [word indistinct], to the poor a shrinking of the little they have as if, just when developing countries -- the stepchildren of the industrial revolution -- [words indistinct] to expect that their hard-won political independence and all the sustained efforts could break the vicious circle of poverty, low investments, low production and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The prime minister called for a restructuring of global financing and trade systems as a lasting solution to difficulties with regard to balance of payments.

[Begin recording] The belated increase of IMF quotas and the arrangements being made through central banks and governments for debt recovery are (?clear as) vision that basic reforms are overdue. When developed countries subsidize and protect their agriculture, even when it is (?self sufficient) reasons are found to shield them from the discipline of General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. -- GATT. But when developing countries promote exports of manufactures through subsidies and other incentives, they are criticized. The age-old argument that infant industries need protection untill they can compete with the established and entrench giant corporations is conveniently ignored. On the contrary, when developing countries become efficient in some labor incentive industries, such as textiles and handlooms, special schemes are devised to prevent them from competing in the markets of developed countries. Such special schemes are outside the established principles of GATT. Yet beyond our (?fear), they are operated in the full knowledge and tacit approval. In fact, GATT's attempt at tariff reductions and trade liberalization includes mainly those goods which interest industrially developed countries. The concept of a multilateral (?developed) trading system is (?slowly) and quietly sidetracked whenever its (?change) is essential to overcome balance of payment difficulties, the more lasting solution is to restructure global, financial, and trading systems so that the preoccupation of powerful nations with their immediate domestic issues does not damage the (?growth) or override their own long-term interests. [end recording]

Outlining the progress made by the developing countries despite tremendous odds, Mrs Gandhi told the delegates that over the past 32 years, 87 percent of the investment in development in India has come from domestic resources.

[Begin recording] The picture of inefficiency and poverty in developing countries is so persistently projected that few take the trouble of ascertaining the considerable advances which have been made in the face of tremendous odds. In the past 3 decades, since their independence, the real national output of developing countries taken together has risen four and a half times. Notwithstanding population explosion, the per capita income has more than doubled. Industrial output has increased 7 times, [words indistinct] 10 to 11 times and enrollment in institutions of higher learning 15 to 16 times. Most of this effort has come from the labor and saving of our own people. In India, for example, since 1951 the investment in development has been $193 billion. Over 87 percent of this has come from domestic resources. The rest from credits which we have scruplously repaid, and a small part as grants. This help, though small, is crucial, for it represents essential elements of change. Although developed countries have [words indistinct] assurance of support, by and large developing countries have reached the targets of the first [words indistinct] international development strategy. We expected this groundwork for eventual self reliance to achieve a growth rate of seven percent per year in the third development decade. But commodity prices have collapsed to a level which prevailed in the great depression of the thirties. Our exports are obstructed by new barriers and we are compelled to pay more for imports. Exchanges in trade remain unequal. With interest rates (?spiralling), debt service charges have imposed a heavy strain. The rate of growth of developing countries as a whole has dropped, although my own country and a handful of others have managed to maintain their momentum. [end recording]

In this context, Mrs Gandhi spoke of the tendency among the helping institutions to pressurize the aid-seeking countries to change their internal policies.

[Begin recording] Development has been far from easy for us. Infrastructual inadequacies are implicit in the very nature of underdevelopment. All (?sorts of things) are attempted to interfere.

International institutions want to pressurize and change policies, not appreciating the compulsions of our circumstances. Fast-moving communication technology attracts our people with the dazzle of affluence. In the last 3 centuries, Europe and America have dominated the world economically, politically, and culturally. Their capitalism, socialism, and communism -- developed in their many forms -- influenced the thinking pattern of people elsewhere and disturbed the traditional skill of occupation of African and Asian society. They focused attention on getting rather than giving; on rights rather than responsibility. In many societies, the factors that [words indistinct] emotional security has been rent asunder.

The continuance of a colonial educational system perpetuates the psychology of self-criticism and imitation. Educated, articulate persons view progress and development in terms of the level of goods and services they can command and not the inherent self-relying strength generated in the economy.

Transnational advertising arouses new desires which distort economic priorities and lure people into artificial consumption patterns, to the neglect of natural resources. One example is the spread of bottle feeding in preference of breast-feeding. The natural nutritive value of (?grains) and other edibles is removed only to be replaced by artificial additives increasing the cost, the efforts and even possible [words indistinct], to say nothing of sacrificing flora. Our countries are deprived of the fruits of growth. In this, and indeed in all ventures, including the international sale of arms, the most [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Mrs Gandhi pointed out that the developing nations absorb 30 percent of the exports of industrialized countries. She asked: Why should they be denied a voice in decision-making?

[Begin recording] Changes are inevitable. How do we ensure that they are consistent with our long-term goals and realistic enough to (?carry conviction) with those who implement major decisions. We cannot come about by wishful thinkings. The attention of governments must be reoriented to the problems of the underprivileged sections of the world community. Developing countries generate 20 percent of the world output, absorb 30 percent of the total exports of developed countries and in the seventies had higher rates of investment. Why should they be denied their rightful share in decision-making. Strong international organizations must be truly representives of the international community. to consider these matters, we have called for a conference with universal participation. The mutuality of interests of different nations and people must be fully recongized, hence the need for a new international economic order. Industrialized countries have the [words indistinct] to rectify the damage [words indistinct] caused by industry whether to the landscape or to the human health. But [words indistinct] we must use fertilizers, pesticides, etcetera. We feed the ever increasing number of mouths, even though we are not ignorant of the likely harmful consequences. Just as in some industrialized countries, workers who deal with [word indistinct] and pesticides, to name only two items, and are in other hazardous occupations, expose themselves to the risk because they have nowhere else to go; no alternative job. Constant exposure to even low concentration of such substances has been found to cause cancer and other diseases. [Words indistinct] in the soil or in the air (?have no) respect for boundaries. Environmental health is a global issue. [end recording]

On the technological revolution after the Second World War, the prime minister emphasized that the transfer of technology should be such as can be adapted to promote self-development.

[Begin recording] After the Second World War, progress in technology was the key to the rapid development of the world economy.

It has made weaponry and armament more lethal and destructive and exchanged methods of production in industry and agriculture, in transport and communication, greatly augmenting the productivity of men and machines. Here, as elsewhere, developing countries have lagged behind. The transfer of technology should be such as can be absorbed and adapted to those social and economic conditions promoting self-development. In technology transfer through private channels by multinational corporations, immediate profits become the guiding force. Isolated sectors of the economies of developing countries become aligned to international markets in advanced areas, while the larger parts remain backward. Thus the traditional modes of production. Such technology transfer does not transform the whole economy and losses relevance to the majority of the people. Transfer of technology through private channels or the public sector should be made more meaningful.

Technical assistance from United Nations agencies should be more realistically attuned to the lives of the people for whom programs are intended, relying more on experiences and expertise of developing countries themselves. [end recording]

Mrs Gandhi stressed that the world today is too integrated to permit segmentation and hence no sustained revival of the North is possible without the development of the South.

[Begin recording] Some countries cannot continue to prosper ignoring stagnation in others. I have read that a third of the exports of the United States goes to developing countries and a sixth of their work force is employed on this production. A program of immediate measures should be adopted to reactivate the world economy. The economic declaration of the nonaligned summit has spelt this out. UNCTAD VI can delineate the major areas of such cooperation in trade, in technology, and commodity prices. [end recording]

The prime minister called for a scaling down of military budgets to spare more resources for peace and development. She explained that in relation to her GNP, India's defense expenditure is the lowest in the world.

[Begin recording] The high level of military expenditure in advanced countries has contributed greatly to the economic crisis. It impinges on other elements like cost, supply, demands, rate of accumulation of reproductive capital, (?claims) and research capacity and [word indistinct] and the entire scale of national priorities. For every hundred-fold rise in productive capacity, there seems to be a thousand-fold increase in destructive capacity. Some governments say arms today, detente tomorrow. But today's arms can deny us our tomorrow. More potent means of destruction on earth and in space are being produced, although the already existing nuclear stockpiles are sufficient for annihilation. What is spent on armament is the equivalent of half of the total income of all developing countries. Resources for peace and development can be increased only if military budgets are scaled down. It is possible to put military capability to alternative productive uses. How much brighter would the future of mankind be if nations collaboratively directed their all (?energies) to global issues such as energy, nutrition and health, population control, urban redevelopment, pollution control, and ecological conservation?

Nuclear weapons countries must take the lead, but others, howsoever small, have to take similar decisions. As prime minister, I know the demands made and pressures exerted by public opinion for adequate levels of security. We are forced to spend more than we want to do, because we are surrounded on all sides by countries spending a larger proportion of their GNP on defense, because the Indian Ocean is being increasingly militarized, and because sophisticated weapons are being inducted collectively in several countries in pursuance of cold war policies.

India has faced aggression five times.

So we must be prepared to meet unprovoked and unexpected attack. My own attitude is not one of confrontation, but of cooperation. We have taken all initiatives to end animosity and even when conditions are adverse, our hand is outstretched in friendship. Because of our national objective and my personal commitment to development, we have succeeded in keeping the proportion of defense expenditure around the same constant level of 3.5 percent to 3.7 percent of GNP over the last 17 years. This is the lowest in the world. [end recording]

Referring to a superpowers move for a some discussion on arms limitation, Mrs Gandhi declared true security is not the defense of this country, but of the world as a whole.

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union and the United States have made some moves for discussion on arms control and limitation. We would like these two great nations and their allies to be bolder in moving forward toward peace, shedding mistrust and reaching agreement on global disarmament measures. We wish them.... [end of passage not heard]

Veress 8 June Address

LD100836 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress Wednesday addressed the 6th Session of UNCTAD currently held in Belgrade. He expressed his regret that the sixth session of the conference was meeting in a particularly adverse political and economic situation. "The open nature of the Hungarian economy makes it particularly sensitive to external turmoils," he said. "It is, therefore, of vital importance for us that the rules of international trade be respected and that the international financial relations work smoothly."

"We agree with the statement of the general secretary of UNCTAD that each (?country) should contribute to the easing of the crisis. First of all, I would sum up our requirements: We do not wish to be hit by discriminatory measures nor do we want to see our agricultural export hampered either by market barriers or artificially generated competition on third markets."

"Protectionist measures stand in the way of our export to the market of our main creditors. With them our trade balance is chronically passive, whereas the hard currency revenue our export yields is the sole means of repaying our loans. In spite of these difficulties, my country will certainly be able to maintain its position and even gradually improve it. Besides its own considerable efforts, it can reckon with external markets where there is no protectionism and discrimination: i.e. the socialist countries within the CMEA."

"The fact that some Western circles set uncertain conditions for East-West trade -- the declaration of the Williamsburg summit pays witness to this -- also affects us. It goes without saying that the economic recovery they are so eager to achieve can only be arrived at through a cooperation of the groups of countries, based purely on economic considerations. It follows from this that our contribution to international cooperation will necessarily depend on the restoration of the normal conditions of East-West trade."

"We are convinced that trade should be conducted on the basis of the most-favoured-nation treatment, on exemption from discrimination and on a good-willed fulfilment of contractual obligations. The Hungarian side will accept such resolutions only that unmistakably contain these principles."

"According to one request put to us we should hand over 0.7 per cent of our gross national income.

We did not endorse the relevant resolution because we did not agree with this approach in principle. Despite this, we are giving substantial economic assistance to the developing countries."

The proportion of this support as compared to our national income is greater than the corresponding average proportions of the OECD countries. We maintain the view that the only way to arrive at a considered opinion about assistance given to the developing countries is to compare the amount of aid to profits drawn from those countries."

"Hungary attaches a great importance to the development of economic cooperation with the developing countries. Since 1979, Hungary's import from the developing countries has increased by 25 per cent, five times as dynamically as the total of Hungarian import. We have also increased the import of semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries. Hungary makes a special point of adjusting its economic assistance to the national development plans and concepts of these countries so that loans, visits by experts, and the training of experts locally can be concentrated on essential industrial branches and on the development of the infrastructure."

Peter Veress stressed in conclusion that Hungary will continue to seek deeper involvement in international economic cooperation and strengthen relations with the developing countries. The Hungarian party will judge the results of the conference according to the extent they will have contributed to the improvement of world economic conditions and to alleviating the burdens on the Hungarian economy.

9 June Morning Speeches

LD100814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Three fundamental approaches to solving the world's economic problems found expression in three statements in the morning debate at the 6th session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here today, Thursday.

Alden Clausen, director of the World Bank, proposed the following three directions for action: corrective initiatives in the world economy, directions for reform in trade, and essential measures to revive the flow of international finance.

As of next year, the IBRD should expand its lending by about five percent a year in real terms parallel with the agreed-on increase in IMF quotas, Clausen also proposed.

A. Manzhulo, deputy Soviet minister for foreign trade, paid tribute to the efforts of the "Group of 77" for their readiness to contribute to this noble cause, having disarmament in the world in mind.

The Soviet statement at UNCTAD was clearly in [words indistinct] between bloc rivalry and this, among other things, was noted in the assertion that "monetary and financial spheres of international economic relations have (?been) increasingly used in recent years by certain Western countries with purely political purposes".

Manzhulo let it known that the Soviet Union set aside about 1.3 percent of its gross national product (GNP) as its aid to the underdeveloped. This amounts to 8,100 million rubles, he said, and clearly shows that the Soviet Union is doing not less but fairly much more than any country of the West".

The problems confronting the world economy "are neither accidental nor temporary", stated Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, stressing the importance of radical reforms in the world economic order.

"We cannot accept the concept that the problem of development can be settled by way of stimulating economic recovery in the developed countries. The present crisis proves that we need a radical reform which would derive from the application of the concept of interdependence", the Egyptian leader said. Mubarak called for the setting up of a world bank for development as well as a bank of the South, in keeping with the decisions of the Delhi summit.

Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine has announced that his country has decided to turn into grants all the as yet unreturned credits contributed to development programmes of the least developed countries. The move has been favourably received among the developing countries at the UNCTAD session in Belgrade as one of the first examples of concrete action.

Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz sharply criticized the United States for a "trade and economic blockade" of his country and said that similar measures had lately been used against the Soviet Union, Poland, Argentina and Nicaragua.

World Bank President's Speech

LD091416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- In his statement at the Belgrade UNCTAD morning session today, Thursday, World Bank President Alden Clausen stressed that the present world recession affected all, including the world banking and monetary institutions.

Clausen devoted particular attention to the problem of external debts and stressed that, as a consequence of the recession, a number of developing countries found themselves unable to repay their debts.

The best and virtually the only way for developing countries to do something about this problem, in Clausen's view, is to increase their exports and hard-currency earning. He said, however, that this was not possible unless the world market became more accessible through the elimination of protective barriers.

The industrial countries must grasp this and make such a process possible since, finally, this lies in their interest, Clausen said.

In his statement, Clausen called on the 6th UNCTAD's participants to agree in their stand and conclusion that an opening and reforming for the world's trade system was essential for an economic recovery of the world, in the same way as it is necessary to reactivate international finances, including the World Bank itself and all other like institutions.

USSR Delegate's Speech

LD091522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- The statement of the Soviet delegation head at the Sixth UNCTAD this morning, Thursday, primarily devoted to the Soviet economy vis-a-vis the world trade in general, and to relations between the socialist and the capitalist economies in particular.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Manzhulo stated that progress in the world economy was not possible without normal and correct relations among world countries.

He accused the Western states, primarily the United States of "intensifying a militarist and aggressive economic foreign policy." He claimed that the destabilizing impact of the policy of major capitalist states, primarily the U.S. Administration on the development process and international economic cooperation was clearly in evidence. In this context, Manzhulo criticised the recent Williamsburg summit of the industrial states.

The Soviet representative underlined support to some decisions of the New Delhi nonaligned summit and the Buenos Aires meeting of the "Group of 77".

The socialist economic system has nothing to do with developments arising within the capitalist system, the Soviet chief delegate said. In that light, he rejected appeals for joint responsibility of the world's developed countries for overcoming the development crisis in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Manzhulo quoted statistics on increases in the Soviet Union's foreign trade and its trading and economic cooperation, particularly with the developing countries.

The Soviet Union gives considerably greater aid to the developing countries than any Western country does so, he said. Thus, through various forms of aid, the Soviet Union gave 1,100 million rubles, or 0.18 percent of its gross national income, to the least developed countries in 1981.

The Soviet delegate urged the adoption of the programme of emergency measures in commodities, trade development and finance but stressed that these measures should not hinder or take the place of pending global talks among the developed and the developing countries. The Soviet delegation head also urged the solution of the problem of trade among countries with different social and economic systems.

Speaking on recommendations for the change of the present monetary system the Soviet representative assessed that such problems exist in the world capitalist economy. He said that Western circles have caused monetary and financial problems in international relations in order to be able to exert pressure for political purpose on socialist and developing countries.

Mubarak Speech

NC091148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0914 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Sixth UNCTAD Conference in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. Mr Chairman:

At the beginning of my speech, I am delighted to address a special greeting to your cherished country, Yugoslavia, for having chosen you as the chairman of this conference. We are all confident that you will contribute extensively to the success of the conference, and to enabling the conference to achieve the hopes that we have for it.

My presence here today in Belgrade to address the Sixth UNCTAD Conference evokes fond memories. These memories are connected with our joint quest for the establishment of a just international political and economic system.

The first nonaligned summit conference was convened in Belgrade in 1961, when the number of nonaligned states was under 30.

This number is now well over 100, which corroborates the soundness of the historical sense possessed by the first group which founded the movement.

Through this spirit generated by the first nonaligned summit conference, Egypt hosted the first meeting of the developing states in Cairo in 1962. This meeting gave birth to the set of ideas that quickly crystallized in the call for convening the first UNCTAD conference, held in 1964. Among the most important resolutions passed by this conference was the establishment of a permanent secretariat headed by (Raul Pevic), whom I want to greet here for the knowledge, experience, and efforts that he has contributed to the defense of the developing states' causes.

In 1964 -- that is, some 20 years ago -- what is called the Developing States Grouping came into being. This grouping includes the African and Asian states, most of which had just found their way out of the era of imperialist subservience, in addition to the group of Latin states of South America. The first UNCTAD meeting was the first to be held with the remainder of the economic and political groups in the world. This meeting was geared toward achieving a more efficient and just economic system.

Since that date, the UNCTAD framework remains the sole international and global framework that discusses the issues of trade and development in an in-depth and sustained manner. Despite all the difficult circumstances facing UNCTAD, it has made important achievements in numerous domains, such as trade, basic commodities, and maritime transport.

This period also witnessed enormous changes in the world's history in view of the great conquests made by the scientific and technological revolution. These conquests have made one entity of our world. Furthermore, tremendous advancement has occurred in the evolution of production means and structures. The world in general witnessed the greatest period of prosperity in its history and the standard of living soared in the advanced states.

These major changes -- the roots of which lay in the scientific and industrial base in the advanced states -- were not matched by comparable changes in our developing world. Despite the great progress achieved by a number of these states in the spheres of industry and of self-sufficiency in food production, despite the oil price increase that ensued from the October war, and despite the emergence of OPEC as an important economic and financial force, the overall number of the developing states' problems remained unresolved. Thus, our African Continent, in particular, remained the most backward. It continued to include the largest number of the less developed states. In addition, the problem of securing food was inflated so far as a large number of states were concerned. The present international economic crisis increased the difficulties of the developing states and the intricacies of their existence and imposed additional problems previously unknown to these states, such as the problem of foregin debts.

It is impossible to simplify the reasons that led to the aggravation of the problem for the developing states. It is also impossible to single out one factor to which to attribute these reasons. There is a set of intricate and interwoven factors.

Several developing countries began their development process nearly from ground zero without an industrial and technological base and even without the availability of infrastructures. The economies of several countries depend on the exportation of one or two primary commodities.

These countries suffer from fluctuating prices for these commodities and their continued decline vis-a-vis the prices of manufactured goods, which represent the majority of the developing countries' imports. This is in addition to the political reasons which crop up in regions, such as in the Middle East, which has suffered from wars for over 35 years. There are also local factors, both natural and man-made, such as population problems, brain drains, and the emergence of expensive consumer trends.

Despite the exacerbation of the developing countries' economic problem, which represents a part of the world economic problem, with the exception of the Cancun meeting that was held within the framework of advancing the idea of comprehensive negotiations, not a single summit meeting has been held of the developing and advanced countries to discuss what could be done to reform the world economy.

It was for this reason that I welcomed the invitation addressed by UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea to the heads of member states to attend this conference and participate in its work. This conference will allow us to observe directly the course of the international dialogue and to become acquainted with the dimensions of the world economic problem. This will complete the picture for us as we embark on dealing with the issues of our national economy.

On this occasion, I support the idea of holding periodic summit meetings in the future in which heads of states from the North and the South will participate to discuss the world economic situation and agree on policies that will spare the world a recurrence of acute crises and that will ensure that the wheel of economy will burn in favor of all states and peoples.

Mr Chairman, our conference is of particular importance because it is being held at the time of the most serious economic crisis the world has faced since the Great Depression of the 1930's. Therefore, it provides us with a unique opportunity to try and identify the faulty aspects of the world economy and to reach a common concept of the quick measures that must be taken to end the crisis and of the drastic reforms that have become necessary in the world economy structure.

The current crisis has generally led to a decrease in world trade, an increase in unemployment to its highest rate in 50 years, and to other negative results, but its effects on the developing countries have been particularly far-reaching. We see that prices for primary commodities have fallen by one third and that several developing countries' reserves are no longer sufficient to purchase their needs for more than a month. At the same time, the debts of these countries have reached about $630 billion, and the cost of servicing the loans has reached $130 billion annually. On average, this represents one quarter of the value of these countries' exports.

Therefore, it was natural that the development process in several countries stop and that the individual income in 24 African countries retreat by one sixth, compared with 10 years ago. All these manifestations, as well as others, show that the economic crisis in the developing countries means a retreat in growth rates and an increase in total or partial employment -- now estimated at 500 million people. It also means that more people are dying of hunger, disease, and deprivation.

This economic crisis has, at the same time, definitely proven that recycling the economic wheel toward development is no longer contingent upon the stimulation of the economic situation in the advanced countries alone, as in the past, but necessarily requires the stimulation of the economic process in the developing countries as well.

The concept of mutual reliance has imposed itself through the current crisis, whereby the extent of the organic link between the developing countries' economies and those of the advanced countries has been manifested.

As the World Bank president announced on 10 May, economic revival and the continuation of development cannot be achieved unless the industrial countries and the developing countries acknowledge the extent of mutual dependence and links between them and behave accordingly. At the same time, a group of ideas and proposals has crystallized on several levels, both official and unofficial, combined by one denominator -- that is, the increasing recognition that the international problems of trade, currency, financing, and development are linked and intertwined. Thus, the Sixth UNCTAD Conference convenes under the same banner raised by all, the banner of mutual reliance.

For this reason we believe that UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea was right when he tackled the issues of economic revival and development as one issue and when he called on the conference to study the international economic situation as one intertwined whole, making development a way to emerge from the crisis and making revival a way to push the wheel of development. We do not believe that the issue of development is one of charity and gifts, but primarily a national issue that concerns every country and, at the same time, an international issue. This is because we are living in a world where intertwined links and connections of the interests and fate of each other are ever increasing.

As a developing country, we proceed from the premise that the responsibility for development is primarily our responsibility and that whatever the proposals, the basic fact will remain that inasmuch as any society works and inasmuch as this work is characterized by truth and sincerity, there will be a commensurate yield. Every country will eventually reap the fruit of the policy it choose to pursue in tackling its political, economic, and social problems. Despite this and within the framework of the facts of the current situation in the world, whatever the efforts the developing countries make and whatever wise policies they pursue, they will remain liable to the direct and often acute effects of external economic factors that are linked with the international economic course and the policies and bodies that govern it. There is no need to enumerate these factors because you are experienced and know the effects of the fluctuation of the raw material prices on the developing countries whose economies depend on the export of these raw materials. You also realize the extent of the effect of high interest rates on increasing the debt burdens of these countries as well as the extent of the effects of these combined factors on the developing countries and their ability to continue their development.

In addition the developing nations cannot in any case be isolated from any economic phenomena in the advanced states because they lack the instruments through which they can face these phenomena. I note here, as an example, the inflation phenomenon from which the advanced states suffered in the 70's and which soon spread to the developing countries, which have been incapable of preventing it from penetrating their domestic economies. I also note the effect which consumer spending in the advanced states has on the situation in the developing countries.

Thus, the world we live in is interlinked to a degree that was not imagined by those who drew up the existing international economic system. The task of governments in arranging the house internally has to a large extent become governed by outside factors over which they have no control.

In our assessment, the required economic reform is a radical one because the signs we see in the international economy are not passing or temporary phenomena.

It is certain that merely achieving a revival is not enough to mend the imbalance, but it is inevitable that radical policies must be reached to enable the developing states to play their role in the world economy. These states now constitute an element that cannot be dispensed with in international trade and their markets represent a basic outlet for the exports of the advanced states. This is confirmed by statistics which show that in 1981 the developing countries absorbed 37 percent of total U.S. exports; 40 percent of total EEC foreign exports; 44 percent of total Japanese exports; and 33 percent of the total exports of the East European states. The ability of these countries to absorb these imports depends on the safety of their economic structure and on obtaining a sufficient return from their visible and invisible exports.

In Egypt, for example, as a result of the increased prices for imported manufactured goods, the reduced prices of our oil exports, and the increased rates of interests which consumed 24 percent of the total revenue in 1981, we are facing a continuous deficit in the balance of payments. Therefore, we have decided to give priority to developing and increasing our exports and to reducing our imports.

All this will make the question of development in the developing countries a major question, not a secondary question put on the periphery of world economy.

Dear friends, in the coming stage we must concentrate our energy on achieving a big leap by carrying out huge development projects in the Third World with the participation of the advanced states -- a leap that will give huge momentum to the world economy within a new spirit of international cooperation based on the desire for joint construction, developing new areas of the world, and achieving prosperity.

Yesterday I had the opportunity to speak before the ILO conference. I also had the opportunity to see some studies prepared by the ILO bureau. These studies confirm what I have said -- that the world needs nearly 1 billion job opportunities between now and the year 2000. We ask how this huge number of job opportunities can be provided if we do not have imagination and insistence in achieving huge expansion and investment projects in an untraditional way. The developing countries have immense natural resources which have not yet been exploited. The North must participate in the development process in the South, and the South must become a basic factor in achieving world prosperity. This requires that the view that the South is merely a source of primary goods and a market for consuming manufactured goods be ended. The South must be viewed as a full partner in the development process and in economic revival.

Achieving further production and growth by carrying out major development projects on a regional level in the developing areas is a matter whose advantage is not confined to the developing countries. It is an action whose wide reverbations and useful results will inevitably be felt everywhere in the world. Such an action requires the creation of capable institutions that will conduct studies to define the areas most suitable for implementing these projects, as well as determining what they need, such as infrastructures, financing opportunities, feasibility studies, forms of available investment, and guarantees for this investment.

In our African Continent, which God has endowed with immense resources in energy, minerals, water, cultivated lands, and forests, the African leaders in Monrovia in 1979 drew up a specific strategy for the continent's economic and social development.

They also drew up a detailed plan and a defined program of action which were contained in the final declaration by the leaders in Lagos in 1980. There is now a clear framework for action and for the measures needed to develop the continent until the year 2000. However, there remains the need for effective international cooperation and definite measures on the international level to consolidate the efforts made on the regional level.

I also believe that the time is right for the world community to adopt and implement the idea of establishing a world development bank, as well as the idea of establishing a bank for the South, for which we called at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi. I see no reason why membership in this bank should be confined to the developing countries. It must be open to all states.

Mr Chairman, we welcome the signs indicating that an economic revival has begun in some advanced countries. However, we also notice that there is a general conviction that this revival is still fragile. Naturally, we hope that this revival will be consolidated and will grow roots that will help extricate world economy from the recession through which it is currently suffering.

We admit at the same time that it is not possible to resolve the development issue through what trickles down as a result of the revival of the advanced states' economies. The recent crisis has proved that we need radical reforms based on narrowing the concept of mutual dependence. We believe some issues should be tackled if we really want to emerge from the current crisis and put the world economy on the path of growth. The main pivot around which these efforts must rotate is represented by the need to enable the developing states to have a just share of world production and to earn a just revenue for their production.

Another most important thing that must preoccupy us in this regard is developing a system that would guarantee the realization of a just percentage between the price of raw materials and the price of processed goods. This is an issue that bears no delay. It requires the quick adoption of measures to tackle the issue of the collapse of raw material prices and to establish a joint fund for raw materials. Egypt has approved the agreement on establishing this fund.

Parallel to this comes the question of opening markets to the developing states' exports so these states may be able to continue to import their needs of capitalist equipment or consumer goods. This requires the advanced states to reduce their recourse to protectionist measures and to improve the system of granting customs breaks and preferential treatment.

The reforms in the monetary field remain most important and most urgent and persistent. In this regard, we have seen the proposals included in the secretary general's report regarding the measures necessary to tackle the current financial and monetary crisis and the foreign debt program. I believe these measures deserve to be a basis for an identity of views at the conference. We further laud the declaration by the leaders of the major industrial states, who met in Williamsburg on 28 May, to the effect that they are ready to seriously discuss the reform of the present world monetary system.

On the other hand, we believe this conference of yours must consider the question of economic cooperation among the developing states in a positive way. This cooperation seeks to strengthen the developing states' economies and to coordinate their efforts. Its realization will strengthen world economy and will increase the ability of these states to become an effective factor participating in the turning of the wheel of international economy.

Mr Chairman, the increase in the price of oil in 1973 was the event that created the political atmosphere from which the idea of North-South dialogue emerged. Although we started preparing for this dialogue approximately 10 years ago, it has not yet started from the practical aspect. Despite this fact, the economic crisis through which the world is now passing might have overtaken the idea of the dialogue by revealing the organic link between the economies of the North and the South. The feeling is stronger now than at any time in the past that we are all in the same boat, and that what is required is joint action and urgent measures based on the similarity of the problems and their universality and on the need to confront them with one heart and one hand. We are now living in an age in which this linkage is not confined to international economic conditions but has extended to include all problems connected with the continued existence of man on earth and his stability and security.

We cannot imagine how the world can achieve the economic stability it is seeking while this alarming race for the procurement and development of mass-destruction weapons is going on, not only because of what is known about the enormous waste of human, natural, and material resources that this race demands, but also because of the atmosphere of anxiety and fear about the future that this race arouses.

It is in this context that I chink that economic, social, and political stability requires the establishment of a just peace under which all the peoples of the world can live on equal basis. This includes the fraternal Palestinian people's right to live in peace, to exercise their right to self-determination on their land, and to share with the region's peoples in the Arab world's development. The same applies to our brothers in southern Africa and Namibia, who must have the right to a free and dignified life, to self-determination, and to sovereignty over their natural resources.

Mr Chairman, we are approaching the end of this century, which has witnessed experiences that guarantee that the people of this age will be more mature and wiser, much more confident that there is no room in today's world for pursuing self-interest at the expense of others, but that enlightened personal interest lies in the collective interest. All this prompts us to call for a new spirit of international cooperation based on the similarity and universality of problems, and the similarity and universality of solutions -- a spirit based on participation in the building of a bright human future that can achieve peace and prosperity for all. Cod's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Finnish Trade Minister's Speech

LD091538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Finland's Government has decided to write off all credits not yet repaid it has given to the poorest countries for their development programmes, or about 60 million Finnish markka in all, Jermu Laine, the Finnish foreign trade minister, said in his speech at the 6th UNCTAD Session here today.

Finland also agrees with the "Group of 77" on the necessity for an urgent realization of the integral programme for raw materials and for an agreement on a joint fund to come into effect as soon as possible.

In addition Finland is going to reach the set goal of putting aside 0.7 percent of its gross national income or aid to the developing countries, he also said.

Thai Delegate's Speech

LD091418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Thailand supports the implementation of the "Group of 77" Buenos Aires proposal on the recovery and development of the world economy in the spirit of constructive cooperation, with view to arriving at a universally acceptable action programme. The above was stated by Thai Deputy Minister of the Economy Phairot Chaiyaphon at the UNCTAD session this morning.

Chaiyaphon said that the world economy is characterized by the sharp drop in raw material prices, deteriorated conditions of industrial trade, reduction of export markets and the huge debts and trade deficit of the developing countries. He urged the restructuring of the international monetary and trade systems and stressed the importance of political action towards the immediate implementation of the integrated programme for commodities.

Romanian Delegate's Speech

AU091901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) -- From the AGERPRES special envoy: On Thursday, during the general debates of the Sixth Session of the UNCTAD, empowered by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation to the session, set forth Romania's stance and proposals at the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The document was received with profound interest and vivid satisfaction by the participants in the session.

Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, set forth his country's stance and proposals at the Sixth UNCTAD Session, stating that Romania came to the Belgrade meeting with a message for dialogue and concerted action, inviting all the other countries to take the same attitude. The questions related to the liquidation of underdevelopment, the bridging of the wide economic gaps among states and the establishment of a new economic order are given pride of place in Romania's foreign policy -- Manea Manescu said, specifying that his country was determined to fully contribute at the current UNCTAD session to the efforts towards surmounting the serious economic difficulties facing mankind, the developing countries in particular and towards estabishing a genuine cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

Given the particularly serious and complex problems which mark the present-day international life -- the Romanian chief delegate further said -- the Romanian state considers it necessary that the peoples, the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world should cooperate for the establishment of a policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of respect for each nation's right to free development.

Surveying the world economic situation, Manea Manescu stressed that the high-interest-rate policy promoted by powerfully industrialized countries in recent years had a highly destructive effect on economic activities all over the world. The present economic situation -- he underlined -- has brought about a deadlock in or even a recoil of economic growth in many developing countries. Facts show that the developed countries have not come yet to the understanding that they should approach more radically and in a new form the questions related to the world economy and underdevelopment. This failure and inability to approach the problems in a new way -- the Romanian chief delegate showed -- was also manifest in some international economic bodies, in the monetary-financial ones in particular.

In Romania's opinion, one should start from the recognition of the growing interdependencies between the national economies, of the impossibility of surmounting the current situation through the isolated actions of a country or of a group of countries no matter how strong they might be from an economic point of view. A way out from the present crisis entails global economic convergencies -- the Romanian chief delegate emphasized.

Romania, alongside the other countries which adopted in Buenos Aires the joint platform of the Group of 77 -- the speaker said -- considers that the current UNCTAD session should streamline its efforts towards finding solutions apt to combine the short-term with the long-term measures of changing the international economic system with a view to grounding it on new and equitable principles.

In his exposition, Manea Manescu referred to a series of questions the resolution of which has, in the opinion of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a decisive importance for surmounting the current economic crisis. One of the questions refers to the broad promotion of world economic cooperation by settling the situation in the international trade. To this effect, an end should be put to the tendencies of intensifying the protectionist measures which limit the possibilities to develop economic exchanges. The developed countries ought to pledge not to introduce further restrictive measures and to give up the trading practices incompatible with their international pledges.

As far as the settlement of the raw materials problem is concerned and in order to ensure their marketing at remunerative prices for producers and equitable ones for consumers, Romania considers it necessary that tangible and efficient measures should be adopted and applied apt to guarantee proper ratio between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured products.

An agreement on special programmes to aid the developing countries in agriculture, industry, transport and other domains would stimulate the respective countries' economic growth just as the developed countries' -- Manea Manescu further said mentioning another question the settlement of which Romania considers as important. Other aspects refer to a guaranteed substantial transfer of modern technologies to the developing countries on advantageous terms and therefore a support for the national staff training in the developing countries, to avoid the highly negative consequences of the recruitment of skilled staff on those countries' economies.

The current UNCTAD session is an opportunity for the reassertion and strengthening of the developed countries' pledge to grant the necessary support, through the agency of UNCTAD, of the UN and its specialized agencies -- the Romanian chief delegate said reasoning the proposal for a need to help the expansion of economic cooperation among the developing countries.

In Romania's opinion, the surmounting of the serious difficulties facing the developing countries requires, beside their own efforts, the undertaking of measures apt to enhance international official assistance so that in the following 3-4 years an annual volume of additional financial resources worth 60 billion dollars or so should be put at their disposal.

The problem of the developing countries' foreign debt has acquired a global character -- Manea Manescu noted referring to the urgent character of its settlement and showing that in Romania's opinion it called for the writing off of the debts of the poorest countries which have a 500-to 600 dollars per capita income, for the reduction and redistribution of the debts of the other developing countries, without interest rates or low ones, over a long period, that reduction being made proportionally to the per capita national income of those countries.

Suggesting an agreement on specific ways of cutting down and stabilizing interest rates at reasonable levels and of guaranteeing the developing countries' access to international credits on preferential terms, Manea Manescu showed that in Romania's opinion those countries' interest rates should not exceed five per cent and the poorest countries be granted credits with interest rates of 2-3 per cent or without interest rates. The interest rate paid off beyond those limits should be considered as a repayment of the respective debts.

The imperative of firmly passing to cutting down military spending, the level of which is one of the main factors of aggravating the world economic situation, was also underlined by the Romanian chief delegate who considered the arms race a tremendous waste of resources.

Mentioning that Romania has consistently been for the improvement of the UN activities and for the strengthening of its role, the vice-president of the State Council of Romania said that the initiation of global negotiations within the world organization on questions related to raw materials, energy, trade and development just as to monetary-financial ones would be of particular importance in this respect. Taking inspiration also from the positive experience of such complex international negotiations as those held during the Conference on the Law of the Sea, the UN member states could reach, in Romania's opinion, substantive agreements.

Romania -- Manea Manescu stated -- shares the idea of the convening of an international monetary-financial conference. Furthermore, she considers it necessary that the mechanism of consultations and negotiations within UNCTAD should be strengthened to the end of agreeing upon modalities to continue the dialogue, after the session as well, in appropriate forms apt to lead to the translation into fact of the decisions made.

In conclusion Manea Manescu pointed out that, in Romania's opinion, a positive course of international economic developments depended today on the ability of the developing and nonaligned countries to consolidate their unity and collaboration. To that end -- he said -- mutual consultations should intensify at any level, at a summit conference on economic matters included.

GATT Director's Speech

LD091628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Arthur Dunkel has stated that the coming of some countries out of the world market is hampered by different kinds of restrictions.

No recovery of the world economy can be expected without the lifting of protectionist measures and the taking of new steps towards liberalization of trade, he said. Otherwise, the recovery may not take place at all.

Speaking in today's (Thursday) general debate at UNCTAD VI in which about 30 representatives of various countries and international organizations took part, Dunkel put forward a number of proposals. He suggested, first, that the struggle against protectionism at the national and multilateral levels be conducted by means of specific measures, not decrees and declarations. Secondly, Dunkel called for an active participation of all in international trade. He said it was dangerous to think that the current difficulties derive from the multilateral trade system and not see them as the failure of the governments to meet their obligations under the system.

Thirdly, the GATT representative said that new rules of conduct should be adopted in domains such as agriculture, tropical produce and textiles, which is of exceptional importance to the developing countries and the increase in their exports earnings.

ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS OF VISITING OFFICIALS

Spiljak, Mubarak Begin Talks

LD092223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Egyptian talks between Mika Spiljak president of the SFRY Presidency, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt, began at the palace in Dedinje tonight and will continue tomorrow.

President Mubarak presented the Egyptian view on a number of the most topical international problems, especially the Near East crisis, the Palestine problem, the situation in Lebanon and the situation in Africa in light of the OAU summit in Addis Ababa. He stressed that in the existing international situation it was indispensable for the nonaligned to organize themselves as well as possible on the basis of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, which he described as very successful, so that nonaligned countries could contribute to the elimination of the tense world situation.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed Yugoslavia's permanent interest in the Near East crisis, especially the Palestine problem which represented the essence of the crisis, and reiterated Yugoslavia's well-known views on the settling of this crisis.

The talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Zivulj, Yugoslav ambassador to Cairo; and others. The Egyptian side was represented by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs; Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade; Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

After the talks President Mika Spiljak had supper with President Mubarak in the palace at Dedinje.

Mubarak, UNCTAD Leader

NC100915 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met at 0900 (local time) today at his residence here with the secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The 30-minute meeting was attended by Egyptian Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id and Egypt's Ambassador to the UN headquarters in Geneva 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Ridi, who is also member of the Egyptian delegation to the UNCTAD conference.

Mubarak, PRC, DK Officials

NC091640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the PRC vice premier in Belgrade this afternoon. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated after the meeting that they exchanged views on the international situation, relations between Egypt and China, and the situation in Southeast Asia.

President Mubarak also received the Kampuchean leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and reviewed the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea. Prince Sihanouk briefed President Mubarak on the situation inside Kampuchea and the position of the neighboring states.

Mubarak Leaves for Bucharest

NC101336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Belgrade today at 1400 local time, 1500 Cairo time, for Bucharest on a visit to Romania lasting several hours, during which he will meet with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Spiljak, Gandhi Talks

LD092048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 June (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, held talks in the Palace of the Federation today on the promotion of bilateral cooperation, the world situation and, in particular, on international economic problems and the Sixth UNCTAD Session.

Discussing bilateral relations, both sides noted with satisfaction that they are developing in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two countries. The two sides expressed the conviction that possiblities exist for even more extensive, fuller, and more comprehnsive cooperation, especially in the economic field.

President Spiljak and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi then reviewed the world situation and expressed the view that it is indispensable that a fundamental change of direction be make in favor of relaxation in all regions of the world with the full support of all countries. They noted the need for efforts to realize the conclusions and attitudes of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, in connection with which both Yugoslavia and India have responsibilities; India also in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The nonaligned countries' contribution to settling hotbeds of crisis in the world, such as the Near East and the Palestine question, was also discussed.

President Spiljak and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi drew attention to the proposal made by the Seventh Nonaligned Summit inviting the heads of state or government of all countries to take part in the 38th UN General Assembly Session in New York this autumn, so as to be able, through mutual contacts and consultations, to pave the way to settling problems of common interest to the whole world. This requires the reliable and stable development of all in security and peace.

The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; and on the Indian side by P.S. Alexander, the Indian prime minister's chief secretary; G.M. Rasgotra, secretary for foreign affairs; and Ashok Sen Chin, Indian ambassador to Belgrade.

Following the Yugoslav-Indian talks, President Spiljak gave a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, during which he expressed satisfaction in his toast at the fact that the high-ranking visitor from India is visiting Yugoslavia.

Spiljak said, among other things, that agreement-seeking and cooperation on an equal footing and not under compulsion or burdened by concessions, and free of pressures and barriers and of bloc and other interests, are synonymous with peace, security, development and progress in the world. The seventh summit in New Delhi has sent out an appeal of reason, an appeal for the kind of cooperation without which, in this interdependent world, no one, not even the big, the powerful, and the rich, can count on reliable and stable development in security and peace. It is clear to everyone today that there must be an urgent search for a way out, because it is difficult to go on nurturing the illusion, President Spiljak said, that the halt in detente, the arms race, the increasingly grave and numerous problems in the face of which the international community is impotent, and the ever-widening gap between the developed and developing countries are an expression of a merely temporary crisis in world relations.

In her toast, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her gratitude for the hospitality shown her and her aides in Yugoslavia. She warmly recalled President Tito and expressed satisfaction at having an opportunity to exchange views with Yugoslav leaders, which she appraised as valuable.

Dwelling on the present world situation, Indira Gandhi drew attention, among other things, to the interdependence of all the countries of the world, saying that it is important to respect the independence of every single one of them individually. She also recalled the principle of relying on one's own resources. All this, Indira Gandhi noted, can contribute to a joint approach to the settling of problems, with the proviso that it is particularly necessary to ease the difficult position of developing countries.

The luncheon was attended on the Yugoslav side by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and other personalities, and on the Indian side, by Indira Gandhi's aides.

Planinc 8 June Toast

LD090653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Addressing her guest, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc said the following:

"It is an honor and it gives me pleasure to greet you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, as our dear guest, and to wish you welcome in our country. I am convinced that you will again experience the sincere friendship that the peoples of Yugoslavia feel for the great and creative Indian people and you personally.

"In you, Mrs Prime Minister, we greet a tested friend of Yugoslavia and a prominent statesman of India and of the Nonaligned Movement. We are convinced that as the chairman of our movement you will, in cooperation with all nonaligned countries, contribute to the realization of the noble goals of the nonaligned countries.

"Your visit is taking place after the successful Nonaligned Movement Summit Conference in New Delhi, at which our two countries achieved very close and fruitful cooperation, which stemmed from our countries' shared deep devotion to the policy of nonalignment as it was created by its historical founders and great statesmen of our epoch, Nehru and Tito.

"I am convinced that your present visit to our country will powerfully strengthen the links of traditional friendship between the SFRY and the Republic of India and that it will provide an important new impetus to the development of Yugoslav-Indian relations as a whole in the common interest of our peoples and in the interest of the consolidation of solidarity and unity of the Nonaligned Movement."

Milka Planinc then went on: "The cooperation we have achieved and our peoples' deep friendship and mutual trust and their common aspirations for the progressive development of our countries represent a sound foundation for lasting cooperation between India and Yugoslavia. The successes we have achieved in the economic development of our countries and the level we have reached in the field of mutual economic cooperation open new prospects for the elimination of a momentary halt and for the development of higher forms of economic relations through the joining of our economies on a long-term basis. We see this as our countries' joint contribution to the realization of the important principle of the policy of nonalignment -- the collective reliance on the resources of nonaligned and developing countries."

Dwelling on the world situation Milka Planinc stated: "It is with great anxiety that we view the continuation of the unfavorable trends in international relations, which are characterized by rivalry and confrontation between the blocs and the superpowers and by the absence of any readiness to enter the essential dialogue that would allow a return to detente and would provide the appropriate and generally acceptable solutions to the problems facing the world today.

"The alarming situation in the world demands that all countries exert the greatest effort to preserve world peace, which is indivisible, and to promote universal detente. We are deeply convinced that the decisions of the seventh summit represent a significant signpost and contribution to the settling of the main problems of international relations, realization of the new international economic order, halting the arms race, settling the crises that burden and seriously threaten world peace, and the elimination of obstacles to the free and independent development of all the countries, in keeping with the interests of peoples and without any outside interference or pressure.

"It is with particular pleasure that I want to stress the contribution made by India to the successful work of the seventh summit and to your own personal contribution. New Delhi consolidated the unity, solidarity, and action capability of nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles, regardless of certain differences among nonaligned countries. The Nonaligned Movement again proved itself an independent force, a force that cannot be ignored.

"At the seventh summit we called for greater cooperation within the UN framework. In this connection we attach great importance to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly and to the participation of heads of state or government in it. It is in the interests of all countries that solutions to current fundamental problems be sought primarily within the UN framework.

"The New Delhi conference started important initiatives aimed at settling the existing crises and hotbeds, which mainly affect nonaligned and other developing countries. Under your chairmanship the movement has launched successful actions to encourage more rapid resolution of crises, as is shown by the nonaligned countries' action in the Security Council in connection with the problems of Namibia, Central America, and Arab territories.

"We are witnessing the further deepening of the crises in the Near East, southern Africa, southwest and Southeast Asia, and Central America. The present dangerous development must be stopped in the interests of peace and security for all the peoples and states. Lasting solutions can be secured on the basis of UN resolutions and attitudes, the principles of the policy of nonalignment, and the decisions of the New Delhi summit, which call for respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as for the withdrawal of foreign troops, respect for nonaligned status, and for the right of peoples to decide their own destiny.

"We are very worried by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which has inflicted heavy losses in life and material on the peoples of these countries. We believe that it is in the interests of these countries and of peace in the region and in the whole world and in the interests of the Nonaligned Movement that they accept a ceasefire without delay and start talks on all the disputed questions with the aim of finding a just solution.

"In the Middle East the situation continues to develop dangerously. There can be no peace in this area until a comprehensive, lasting, and just solution is found on the basis of an unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and full respect for the unalienable right of the Palestinian people, which includes the right to return and establish their own state and the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

"The situation in Europe and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act are burdened by the deterioration of East-West relations, which reflects on European security and the situation in the Mediterranean. Under such conditions Europe's nonaligned and neutral countries strive for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting and toward developing cooperation among European countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act."

Milka Planinc went on to speak about economic problems, and said: "Today the world is going through an economic crisis and the growing economic problems are reaching proportions which threaten to cause great disruptions with serious consequences for international relations, and which demand radical changes in the international economic and financial system. The present unequitable economic system affects most seriously the developing countries.

"Problems facing developing countries are not only their problems and must be solved with the participation of the entire international community. In New Delhi the nonaligned countries pointed clearly to ways of setting up a new international economic order and advocated the convening of global talks and a program of urgent measures designed to help developing countries. At the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, nonaligned and other countries will work for the adoption of stands designed to contribute to reviving world economy and improving the position of developing countries.

"Problems of development are closely linked with halting the arms race. We are witnessing its constant acceleration, which threatens the very existence of mankind. It is, therefore, necessary to recall the message and declaration of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, which call for an end to the arms race and the start of the process of general and total disarmament.

"We expect the countries that are in a position to make a vital contribution to halting the arms race to make decisive steps toward starting the urgent process of general and total disarmament, which implies urgent agreements on reduction of existing arms, above all nuclear arms."

Gandhi Response to Toast

LD091411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Thanking Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, for her kind words, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said, among other things:

"I would like to thank you for your kind words of welcome. My arrival in Yugoslavia awakens in me pleasant and moving memories. I remember my first visit to your country in June 1955 and the many hours my father and I spent with President Tito. The conversation with him was a source of inspiration. He was so direct and full of life, so devoted to the ideals of freedom and equality, and so concerned for the future of mankind. In particular I admired his feeling for the beautiful and for his sense of perfection. The last time I was in your country your people and the world were saying farewell to that exceptional man who created history. He still lives on through his work and in the hearts of his people. All of you, his colleagues, are continuing to build freedom-loving Yugoslavia in a peaceful world, and that is the greatest monument to President Tito."

Turning to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, Indira Gandhi said: "You did not stint words in your praise for the successfully concluded Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries held 3 months ago in Delhi. The task was enormous and the time short. However, the good will of friends such as you helped us to undertake the responsibility. In my thoughts I return to the first conference of our movement held here in 1961. Like the legendary Minerva, our movement was born quite mature. During the last 22 years it has strengthened and gained in standing. Its voice has always been the voice of reason and good will, which has been listened to with respect even in countries that are aligned into blocs."

Premier Indira Gandhi then said that Yugoslavia and India had stood shoulder to shoulder in all the tribulations and difficulties the world had undergone over the last 30 years. "We have exchanged views and mutally sought the views of the other side. With certain satisfaction we can claim that our countries have made a definite contribution to peace," Indira Gandhi stressed.

Continuing her toast, Indira Gandhi said: "However, once peace has been achieved it must be constantly and vigilantly preserved, because there is nothing more precious or important. At the present moment peace is threatened more than ever before. The wars being waged today in the world are perhaps local in character, however, can they remain such if lethal weapons, whose destructive force is several times greater than all the weapons used in the World War II, are stockpiled by just a few countries, and statesmen talk with complacency about limited nuclear wars and, contrary to all scientific assessments and with no regard for mankind, claim that several million can be saved on our planet, where there are 4 billion inhabitants? We must fight against this lack of sensitivity and this apathy, and reduce all the causes that might lead to nuclear or other kinds of confrontation."

"We often hear mocking observations about what militarily weak countries can do. This evening I spoke to the UNCTAD delegates about 'Peace and Development.' At an earlier UNCTAD session held in my country, quoting our great poet Rabindranath Tagore, who said 'The weak are to the powerful as quicksand is to elephants,' I warned the strong not to underestimate the strength of the weak.

"Not even the most powerful military powers were always capable of subjugating small countries, whose only weapon was love for freedom and self-respect. The weak have never been so weak or the strong so strong as one has thought.

"I appeal to all countries, great and small, to avoid military involvement. There is no problem that cannot be resolved through talks. The starting point is the willingness to recognize others' right to exist, their own opinion, and their own religion. Tolerance means salvation and lack of tolerance disaster. The world is big enough and there is room there for all peoples, regardless of their affinities, ideologies, and beliefs."

The Indian prime minister laid strong emphasis on the question of coexistence and cooperation. "The precondition for peace is coexistence and cooperation. "The precondition for peace is coexistence and for development, cooperation. Mankind today has at its disposal enough technological and organizational capacities to do away with the hunger and illness that accompany poverty; however, resources and awareness are not being directed that way. The efforts so far to convince the governments of the technologically developed countries that it is in their own interests to reduce the gulf between the rich and the poor have been in vain.

"About 50 years ago our state of Bihar was hit by a great earthquake. At the time India was still under British rule and it was the general feeling that the rulers of the time had not reacted quickly enough in extending aid to the victims. Many of our national leaders were in jail. Those who were free leapt at the task of offering aid. My mother collected money for the earthquake victims. When she went to the part of my hometown where the judges lived, the majority gave a contribution but not one of them took an active part. Instead, they launched into a long discussion about the rise in prices and their own difficulties. To this my mother said: 'Mr Judge, at the moment I am occupied with collecting aid for the earthquake victims. When I finish that, I'll collect aid for you.

"The rich talk about their difficulties. They are quite real. One way to get out of them is to increase trade with us and increase our potential for buying greater quantities of their products. I know the causes of their economic problems are to a considerable extent the result of external factors. India is also faced with enormous difficulties. You can imagine for yourselves the seriousness of those difficulties if I remind you that in my country there are over 700 million people and that at the moment we are suffering from a long and serious drought."

Indira Gandhi ended her toast by saying: "Just as they stand for peace together, Yugoslavia and India must continue their joint involvement in looking for a solution to the economic crisis. In fact, all the nonaligned countries must act in this direction. This was the message from Belgrade in 1961 and this is the message from Delhi this year, 1983. The wise and resolute peoples of our two countries will always be champions of peace and the promotion of development."

Gandhi Addresses SFRY Assembly

LD091526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- President of the SFRY Assembly Vojo Srzentic welcomed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi this morning in front of the parliament building. In one of the drawing rooms of the Assembly, the guest from friendly India met with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Aslan Fazlija and Antun Bubic, presidents of the Assembly Chambers; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee; and Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Economic Relations with Other Countries.

The Indian prime minister spent some time in cordial talks with prominent Yugoslav personalities and then went to the grand hall of the parliament where the delegates of the two chambers had already assembled.

In addition to prominent Yugoslav personalities, the joint session of the two chambers was attended by members of the Indian prime minister's delegation as well as by Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

Opening the joint session of the two chambers, President of the SFRY Assembly Vojo Srzentic stated:

"Madame Prime Minister: It gives me particular pleasure and honor to greet you on behalf of all the delegates, members of the highest organ of power and self-management in Yugoslavia, and on my own behalf, as a very dear and esteemed guest, the most prominent representative of nonaligned and friendly India. Our two countries are bound by sincere friendship and all-round cooperation, based on the firm solidarity of the deepest aspirations of our peoples and of the noble principles by which our two countries are guided in their activities in the world today.

"Your presence in the Yugoslav Assembly is of manifold significance; it represents bilateral friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of India and Yugoslavia. At the same time, it manifests the continuity of the Nonaligned Movement, which we can proudly describe as historical.

"As also noted during the latest conference of the nonaligned countries, which you so successfully chaired in New Delhi, the crisis which our civilization faces is without historical precedent. Mankind is again being threatened with becoming a victim of the merciless rivalry between great powers and in particular, of the arms race. In this fatal contest immense material resources are being involved, resources vitally needed for the economic, social and cultural development of the developing countries in particular. The exacerbation of opposite tendencies in blocs and of mistrust closes the paths of understanding and makes the resolution of accumulated international problems in these spheres more difficult. Conscious of the urgent need to approach the rehabilitation of the world political and economic situation in the only possible constructive way, the nonaligned countries have, with their 'message from New Delhi' called for sincere negotiations in the spirit of good will and with the equal participation of all. The nonaligned countries have demonstrated their full joint readiness to do everything in their power to help this process.

"The most important thing now is for all of us to be totally committed to the implementation of the conclusions of that conference. Rest assured that our country will in this respect spare no efforts in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and active friendly cooperation with all countries. In this regard Yugoslavia will pay the greatest attention to the development of comprehensive cooperation with your great country. The Yugoslav Assembly will always support and encourage this cooperation just as it will continue to nurture the existing fruitful cooperation with the Indian Parliament in the spirit of traditional friendship."

"Comrade delegates, in line with the provisions of the standing order on the joint work of the chambers of this assembly, allow me to call the Madame Prime Minister of India to take the floor. Madame Prime Minister, you have the floor.'

The prime minister of friendly India, Indira Gandhi, then addressed the president of the assembly, prominent Yugoslav personalities and the delegates of both chambers:

"Mr President, esteemed members of the parliament: I thank you for the cordial words about myself and my country.

"It is an honor for me to speak to the SFRY Federal Assembly. This manifests your respect for our efforts. I bring you the greetings of the people and the parliament of India, which have the deepest respect and love for Yugoslavia. The long tradition of communication between our two countries, when the words of Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru and their messages of independence, humanity and peace echoed throughout the world, is a firmly established one. President Tito left you and us a great legacy. I know that the government and the peoples of Yugoslavia nurture this legacy and will continue to promote it.

"I often had the honor of meeting President Tito. He always left me with a poignant impression of his greatness, his loyalty, and his deep human understanding. We will remember his monumental contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and to the promotion of international harmony for a long time to come.

"The Yugoslav Federal Assembly and the Indian Parliament have a joint universal vision. The parliament of a nation is not only a meeting place of its elected representatives, but the guardian of its vision and its ethos. Its legal authority is restricted by its boundaries but when a nation works toward making the exalted principles and problems of the world its own concern, the moral authority of its parliament exceeds geographical boundaries.

"In the history of our two peoples there have been many changes when we achieved successes, as well as when we experienced difficulties. We have experienced the humiliation of alien rule as well as the joy of regained freedom thanks to our own struggle. The Yugoslav struggle for independence was a different one from the Indian experience, but the tasks in the construction of the state are similar. Both you and we are forging democratic federations from demographically different elements and are involved in the strengthening of the productive fabric of our countries and in raising the economic standard of our peoples.

"However, events happen so quickly that governments must be ready to face the unexpected and new challenges. New concepts must be evolved all the time. We must break down the chains of the obsolete processes of deliberations. In the development of scientific thought just as in the formation of the state, by analyzing the development of situations that arise and the process of changes, we arrive at the conclusion that the answers to crucial issues are in one's own home, within the framework of one's own traditions and one's own experience.

"Development must be indigenous and self-supporting and closely linked with the traditions and the conditions of our own countries. Even the words 'developed' and 'developing' are products of post-WW II. These terms stress the statistical parameters such as gross national product or per capita income, and they neglect the basic economic strength and the cultural and physical factors that provide flexibility, internal strength and stability. Countries are expected to develop in such a way as to reach the level of material goods existing in the industrially developed societies. We do not look upon ourselves in this way, but, it seems practically impossible to induce others to see beyond such routine ideas. Real growth is founded primarily on one's own material, intellectual, and moral sources. In the nonaligned world the consciousness of the value and, moreover, of the imperative necessity of such a kind of integrity is growing. Every country has its own problems that are peculiar to it as well as other problems which are global. Solutions must take into account both of these characteristics, but they must be our own solutions. Our solutions must simultaneously use that which is best in the world in the spirit of internationalism as understood in its broadest sense.

"Your country and my country do not wish to be satisfied with the roles assigned to us by others. We do not subordinate our decisions to forecasts or the interests of others.

"Throughout history it was those who had been in possession of economic wealth and military might who acquired superiority and the right to domination. In the past dominance took the form of direct subjugation; today, it is manifested through bloc policy, the arms race, the strategy of deterrence and interference in the internal affairs of those who are not so powerful.

"At the first summit of the nonaligned held in Belgrade under President Tito's chairmanship, Jawaharlal Nehru said: 'The strength of the nations gathered here is not military or economic. But it is, nevertheless, a force.' This vital idea gives hope to the possibility that the governments will tear themselves away from their fixations about military strength and the variations on this theme. Small nations have dramatically demonstrated that military power cannot score a victory over the spirit of the people for long. It is up to the Nonaligned Movement to demand the acceptance of this reality. Nonalignment avoids the extremes of the cynical 'realpolitik' and simplified idealism; both have led to catastrophic consequences. The view of the nonaligned does not dispute the reality of power in international politics, but it tries to have this power regulated and redefined more adequately to our times as well as redirected toward roles of cooperation rather than confrontation.

"Mutually-confronted alliances and the balancing of power did not function even in prenuclear times. Such an approach has become untenable with technical prowess, but governments refuse to adopt broader views, and they continue to base their nuclear problems on obselete political prerequisites such as the ability for the first strike and for waging successful nuclear wars. Nuclear powers have accumulated reserves of arms for which there are more than enough targets. Their ability for multiple destruction makes all the ideas about parity, deterrence, and superiority superfluous.

"The path by which one can get out of this dilemma is the program proposed at the special session on disarmament and reiterated at the recent summit of the nonaligned countries. We call on all nuclear powers to find the political will not to use nuclear arms under any circumstances whatsoever.

"The powerful would like the nonaligned countries to concern themselves merely with development and to leave the questions of disarmament to them. But a nuclear war would be an equal tragedy for those who are not involved, and it is we who can lose more. Can we remain helpless with folded arms?

"A growing number of people in the bloc countries themselves accept the attitude that one cannot think of and prepare for war yet expect peace. This increasingly strong public view permeates all political parties and is spreading among all sensible people. Life is intended for peace.

"Together with the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, Yugoslavia advocates detente and a reduction of confrontation between East and West. India has welcomed detente in Europe and is still welcoming it, but India believes that detente should be expanded to other areas.

"Some governments seem to believe that destabilization is a game. Many developing countries are subjected to some kind of interference. The relaxation of tension between East and West has not reduced such pressure. The extent of the arming process in the region of the Indian Ocean has increased to a worrying extent. Can we look upon these events with indifference? The nonaligned have spoken loud and clear. We must remain persistent for the sake of our own security.

"The paradox lies in the fact that although things constantly change, the human mind itself, being the primary source of energy, manifests a disinclination toward change. A few brilliant minds are at the peaks of scientific discoveries and technological innovations, but the users either do not understand or do not care about the consequences of their shortsighted actions. The saddest thing for me is that when violence and cruelty become known, the feeling of shock and revulsion eases, and in the end, apathy arises and we are prepared to accept violence and cruelty as something normal. Human kindness falls into mediocrity and egocentrism. Is it for this reason that we are using, or rather abusing, the glorious miracles of science and technology? The growing specialization of the majority of people makes it impossible for them to acquire comprehensive knowledge. While technology is also rapidly progressing in space, here on Earth it finally has the chance for decentralization and autonomy for ordinary people and groups. But will the big monopolies allow it?

"There can be no freedom where there is fear -- fear from war and fear from poverty -- not even when our wishes are so politely diverted in the directions which are in line with the interests of others.

"We are becoming conscious of the ills, but we are still not willing to pay the price required for healing them. These challenges, which are both a threat and an upset, demand a reorientation not only in the institutions but also within ourselves -- as thinking individuals.

"Whatever might be done, selfish material interests arise very quickly and the majority of people would sooner reconcile themselves to a known evil than to be ready to give up what they know for the sake of something new. But we are on the tiger's back. Technological development will not be halted, and it carries us forward. We can only control our own reactions. And in this respect decisionmakers stubbornly stick to the old. We must prepare for the future and adapt our lives to the miracles unfolding before us thanks to genetic engineering and computer technology. We must use science to satisfy the needs of the poor in order that they might stand on their own feet and be able -- instead of asking and taking -- to contribute to the joint endeavor with their talent and their strength.

"I thank you once again and I give all of you my best wishes."

The delegates and guests present greeted Indira Gandhi's speech with stormy applause.

Immediately after the end of the joint session of both chambers, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, handed the assembly plaque to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This formal ceremony in the parliament's drawing room was attended by a large number of prominent Yugoslav figures and Indian guests.

Gandhi Meets De Cuellar, Others

BK091419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, had talks with the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, also now in Belgrade. The prospects of heads of state or government attending the 38th session of the UN General Assembly were discussed. Mrs Gandhi explored the chances of an early convening of the International Conference of Money and Finance as recommended by the New Delhi nonaligned summit.

She also used the opportunity to know the latest position on UN efforts of finding a political solution to the Afghan problem.

Earlier, the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General Ershad, had a brief meeting with Mrs Gandhi. An official spokesman described the meeting as a courtesy call. The president of Argentina, Mr Bignone, also called on Mrs Gandhi.

Planinc at Gandhi Departure

LD100922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 0652 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ended her official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today and left Belgrade on board a special aircraft.

The visitor from friendly and nonaligned India was seen off at Belgrade Surcin airport by Milka Planinc, President of The Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade town assembly, and others.

A joint communique on Indira Gandhi's stay and talks in Yugoslavia will released simultaneously in Belgrade and New Delhi today.

Planinc, Bangladesh Leader Meet

LD091443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 9 Jun

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) — Milka Planinc, president of the federal executive council, had talks today in Belgrade with General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. During the talks which took place in the atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and closeness that characterizes the relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, Milka Planinc and General Ershad exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and the most important international problems.

Both sides expressed great satisfaction over this visit and the conviction that it would contribute to the promotion of the existing good bilateral relations. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that Yugoslavia's foreign policy gives priority to the development of relations with developing countries. She underscored the fact that our country is interested in the further development of mutual economic cooperation on the principles adopted at gatherings of the nonaligned countries and in view of contemporary circumstances which demand the stepping up of such cooperation. Milka Planinc underlined the great attention with which Yugoslavia follows the efforts of Bangladesh to resolve the problems of socioeconomic development in the conditions of inherited colonial backwardness and the worsening of the international economic situation. She emphasized that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh should develop further in accordance with the interests and potentialities of both countries.

The leader of the Bangladesh government, expressing satisfaction over the opportunity afforded him to talk with the Yugoslav leaders, spoke very warmly about his memory of the figure of President Tito and his visit to Bangladesh in 1974. General Ershad expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's help in constructing projects to help the development of Bangladesh and pointed to the need for the even more active presence of Yugoslav businessmen in Bangladesh.

He particularly stressed his desire for advancing cooperation in the sphere of electrification, communications, agriculture, oil prospecting, leather processing, natural gas and the petroleum industry. General Ershad indicated the need for greater scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in the training of cadres with various skills.

During the talks on international issues, on which the two countries have similar or identical standpoints, both sides expressed concern over the constant deterioration of the international situation, the escalation of tension in all areas of international relations and the continuation of the arms race, which threatens world peace. Milka Planinc and General Ershad exchanged views on the crisis spots in the world, and in particular the Middle East situation. They noted that there has been no progress in solving the most important problems.

In this connection, both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi. It was stressed that the summit's resolutions represent a contribution to ensuring world peace and to the struggle against the continuation of the deterioration in international economic relations. Both sides stressed the importance of the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade and voiced the hope that the atmosphere would be created at this meeting for a start to be made in solving international economic problems.

General Ershad stressed in particular that nonalignment is the foundation stone of Bangladesh's policy and that as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement Bangladesh attaches great importance to cooperation with all the nonaligned countries, and especially Yugoslavia.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were, Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Nedeljko Mandic, member of the federal executive council, and Yugoslav ambassador to Bangladesh Gustav Zadnik. On the Bangladesh side were: A.R. Shamsud Doha, minister of foreign affairs; Fakhruddin Ahmed, head of a department in the ministry of foreign affairs; Bangladesh Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nazrul Islam, and others. The exchange of views will continue at the formal dinner Milka Planinc is giving this evening in honor of the guest from Bangladesh.

Planinc Hosts Dinner for Ershad

LD101001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade tonight in honor of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bangladesh. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, there was an exchange of toasts.

Mojsov Receives French Minister

AU091932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Jacques Delors, French minister of economy and finance, who is heading a French delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD Session. Views were exchanged on some issues on the agenda of the conference. Positively assessing the development of bilateral relations, Mojsov and Delors have especially emphasized (?the significance) of the forthcoming visit of French President Mitterrand to Yugoslavia.

Kolisevski, Netherlands' Lubbers Meet

AU091933 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands prime minister. They discussed relations between the two countries and mutual efforts to further promote bilateral cooperation.

Zarkovic, Iranian Minister

AU091918 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Javad Ejei, Iranian minister of state in charge of the welfare organization, who delivered to him a message from Iranian President Khamene'i for Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Mutual satisfaction with the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Iran was stressed, as well as interest in and readiness for the advancement of mutual cooperation in all fields.

Ckrebic Talks With Manescu

AU091917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, had talks with Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, who is heading the delegation of his country to the Sixth UNCTAD Session. Views were exchanged on the further advancement of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, as well as on the cooperation between the two neighboring countries, to which Serbia is significantly contributing.

Manescu Meets Delegates

AU091854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 6/9/1983 -- The Romanian president's personal representative to the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation to the session, had working interviews with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of Poland, Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy of Tunisia, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, secretary of state for commerce and industrial development of Mexico, Edjampan Thiemele, minister of trade of the Ivory Coast, as well as with heads of other delegations participating in UNCTAD VI. During the talks, questions were approached related to the session's agenda as well as aspects of the development of the economic relations between Romania and the respective countries.

Polish, Brazilian Ministers Meet

LD091849 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 June -- The chairman of the Polish delegation to the 6th UNCTAD Session Minister for Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, has had a meeting in Belgrade with the chairman of the Brazilian delegation and minister for foreign affairs, Ramiro S. Guerreiro.

Topics connected with bilateral trade were covered during the talk and the sides reviewed possibilities and conditions allowing for a further increase of turnover. The two ministers stressed the need for more talks to create stable premises for development of bilateral trade and industrial cooperation. Brazil is Poland's most important trading partner among the Latin American states.

MOJSOV MEETS MEXICAN THIRD WORLD CENTER HEAD

LD092107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov met here today (Thursday) with foreign Mexican president now director of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World Countries in Mexico City Luis Echeverria Alvarez. Echeverria is in Belgrade as guest of the Yugoslav Institute for International Politics and Economy.

During the friendly ensuring talk both sides expressed readiness for the further development of scientific cooperation which has been successful until present.

Luis Echeverria informed Lazar Mojsov of this centre's intention to publish in Spanish a definitive study of Yugoslav scientific institutes on the new international economic order.

REPORT TO ASSEMBLY ON KOSOVO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD102052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 83

["Opening Report by Spasoje Medenica at Yugoslav Chamber of Republics and Provinces Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talking about the economic problems of Kosovo, Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the economic situation in the province is very serious and complex. This is reflected in the oscillations in the trends of production, the low accumulative and reproduction capacity of the economy, the late execution of major investment projects, problems in developing certain large organizations of associated labor which are the main bearers of the economic activity in the province, and difficulties in supplying the economy and population. The problem of unemployment is also very complex.

Noting that the economic problems of Kosovo must be seen in the context of the overall difficulties facing the Yugoslav economy, Medenica stressed that the measures for stimulating the faster development of the province have contributed to the allocation from the joint fund of the federation in this plan period of about 43 percent of the resources, which is more than previously. The case regarding other sources of resources is similar, but the process of pooling labor and resources between the organizations of associated labor in Kosovo and those from the other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is still unfolding slowly.

Medenica then set out the figures which illustrate the situation in the province. In the first 4 months of this year industrial production was up by a mere 0.7 percent and was showing a trend of further decline. While in January it was 17.9 percent above that achieved in the same month last year, in April it was 7.3 percent less. It should be said here that in the country as a whole it is 1 percent down on last year. Despite this, agricultural production over the past 2 years has been growing, and the conditions have been created for this to continue this summer. The export of goods and services are down by 9.1 percent, and imports by 7.7 percent.

Exports to the convertible currency areas are up 10.1 percent, but imports are 8.2 percent lower, which is reflected in the supplies of raw materials and semi-finished goods to production. Particularly great are the problems in meeting our commitments to foreign countries, because the paying-off of our debts is far outstripping the foreign currency inflow. Investment activity is slowing down and is now at a lower level than in the country as a whole.

In order to overcome the problems, Medenica said, it is most important to ensure the consolidation of the economy, that is, to increase production and the reproduction capacity. It is particularly important to link up with the organizations of associated labor from other areas and then improve the organization of labor, remove weaknesses in the management of the economy and develop self-management relations faster. Likewise, it is very important to resolve the problem of the internal and external liquidity of the province.

Medenica then recalled the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency in which special stress was laid on the importance of opening up the economy of Kosovo toward that of the other parts of the country. The pooling process, in Medenica's view, could also be accelerated in the level of the resources which are allocated from the fund of the federation for financing the faster development of the inadequately developed regions and through combining resources from outside this fund. The results achieved so far are not satisfactory. One hundred and eighty projects for pooling have been offered and, by the end of 1982, 32 agreements had been signed using resources from the fund. Only a small number of agreements have begun to be implemented. And very little has been done regarding the pooling of resources outside the fund of the federation. This has had the net result of producing major problems in the investment policy.

Talking about the employment problem, Medenica recalled the plan task of opening up 55,000 new jobs in the province. The number of people looking for employment is 78,000. In 1981 13,000 were given employment, and about 9,500 in 1982, which shows that exceptional effort is needed to fulfill the plan. According to Medenica, the problem of high unemployment in Kosovo should be resolved through faster alteration of the economic structure, development of the small economy and agriculture, the introduction of shift work and gearing the education system to the needs of the economy.

A special issue is the fulfillment of the commitments given by the republics and provinces for the construction of seven projects in Kosovo on the basis of an agreement, the realization of which was due to start in 1980. For the present, these projects are only being built by Bosnia and Hercegovina and Serbia, with the result that the Federal Executive Council maintains that the others should fulfill their commitments as soon as possible. The Federal Executive Council has also obligated the competent federal organs to prepare concrete draft acts aimed at solving the province's economic problems. However, Spasoje Medenica stressed in conclusion, success can only be achieved through the joint activity of all the republics and provinces, their organs and subjective forces. In accordance with this, everyone has to draw up a concrete work program within the framework of their competence.